



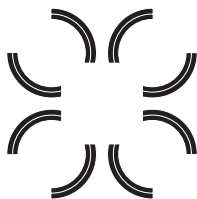
The Tombs of the Middle Bronze
Age II Period From the '500'
Cemetery at Tell Fara (South)

by D. Price Williams

University College London Institute of Archaeology Publications, Vol. 31

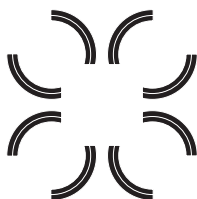
Occasional Publication No. 1

THE TOMBS OF THE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE II PERIOD
FROM THE '500' CEMETERY AT TELL FARA (SOUTH)



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PREFACE

The cemeteries of the MBII period are now well known to the archaeological world, with the tombs from Megiddo and El Jib and particularly the spectacular tombs from Jericho excavated some years ago. The preservation of organic material here added to the wealth of information which the tombs revealed and gave us considerable insight into the life and material culture of the period.

The MBII cemeteries of Tell Fara (South), specifically the relevant parts of the '500' and the '1000' cemeteries, are not as well known, owing in part to the excavator's terse manner of publication. Petrie's writings, though clear, are perhaps too concise to convey the full importance of the material that was excavated, especially when compared to more voluminous reports of later excavations. Yet the importance of these MBII tombs at Fara is not to be underestimated. There are in all 70 tombs in the cemeteries, fully excavated and recorded. Furthermore, all the tombs here were cut in the MBII period itself, unlike the reused EB/MB tombs at El Jib and Jericho. The cemeteries at Tell Fara offer a considerable amount of unique information about the MBII period, and in the modern financial climate it is unlikely that other cemeteries of this size and character will ever be excavated again. For these reasons the republication of the Fara tombs ought to be undertaken.

Even with Petrie's astonishing grasp of typology and recording methods, material has inevitably been lost, destroyed, misplaced and misrepresented. I have chosen to publish only the material which currently remains, being content to describe the lost pieces in passing. My reasoning is that even in research among the extant pieces so many errors have come to light that I feel unable to place confidence in the catalogued details of objects no longer available.

I make no excuse for using the title 'Tell Fara' for the site. There are many variants in the literature, referring to the site as Tell el Far'a, Tell el-Farah, Beth Pelet and even a recent guess, Tell Sharuhen. I have chosen the uncomplicated form 'Tell Fara' used by Petrie himself partly for its simplicity and partly as a token of respect to a man whose comprehension of his profession I have learned to doubt only if necessary.

I wish to express my gratitude to the following bodies for their co-operation in allowing what material survives from the Fara tombs to be redrawn and published here - The Syndics of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge; The University Museum, Manchester; The Western Asiatic Department of the British Museum; The Rockefeller Museum, Jerusalem; and to sundry other museums and art galleries for checking their collections for stray material. In the main my thanks are due to The Institute of Archaeology, University of London for allowing the material to be reworked, and to Professor W.F. Grimes and particularly Professor J.D. Evans for suggesting and arranging the publication of the material.

I am also indebted to the following individuals for their help and advice - to David Dixon of the Egyptology Department, University College for checking the scarabs; to Olga Tufnell for her information about Flinders Petrie and the excavations at Tell Fara; to Dame Kathleen Kenyon for her advice on the format of the catalogue and to Dr. Paul Craddock and Dr. Michael Hughes of the British Museum Research Laboratory who carried out the analysis of the metal work and whose report is incorporated in the present text at the end of the first section. My thanks also go to Peggy Nuttall who checked parts of the manuscript and to James Barfoot who assisted with the illustrations.

My warmest thanks are due to two people - to Peter Parr of the Institute of Archaeology, London, who encouraged, suggested, cajoled and criticised with infinite patience and exceptional conscientiousness, and to my wife Susan, without whose constant support and involvement the work would never have come to fruition. It is to them that I dedicate this volume with Petrie's appropriate words as a postscript:

'All that is said here no more represents the knowledge of the subject, than a glimpse of far-off hills teaches their geography. Yet even such a view may be relished by those who never expect to wander so far from the road.'
(Petrie 1919, 5).

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THE MBII TOMBS OF TELL FARA

It was in 1928 and 1929 that Petrie and his staff excavated Tell Fara (South) together with its cemeteries. Two sequences of numbers refer to tombs of the MBII period, those of the 1928 season 500 cemetery, some 45 in number, and those of the 1929 season 1000 cemetery, a further 25: the total number of MBII tombs therefore is 70.

The tombs with which this survey will be mainly concerned belong to the 500 cemetery. The 25 tombs of the 1000 cemetery are not being fully analysed here because the topographic position of this group has never been published and hence the exact relationship between this group and the known position of the 500 group has been lost.

THE '500' CEMETERY, MBII PERIOD

The block of numbers beginning 500 was given by Petrie to an area north-west of the tell along a ridge of regressional sand dunes which form the substratum of the Negev in this area (Fig. 1). The cemetery thus is on the right bank of the Wadi Gazzeh about 300 metres north-west of the tell.

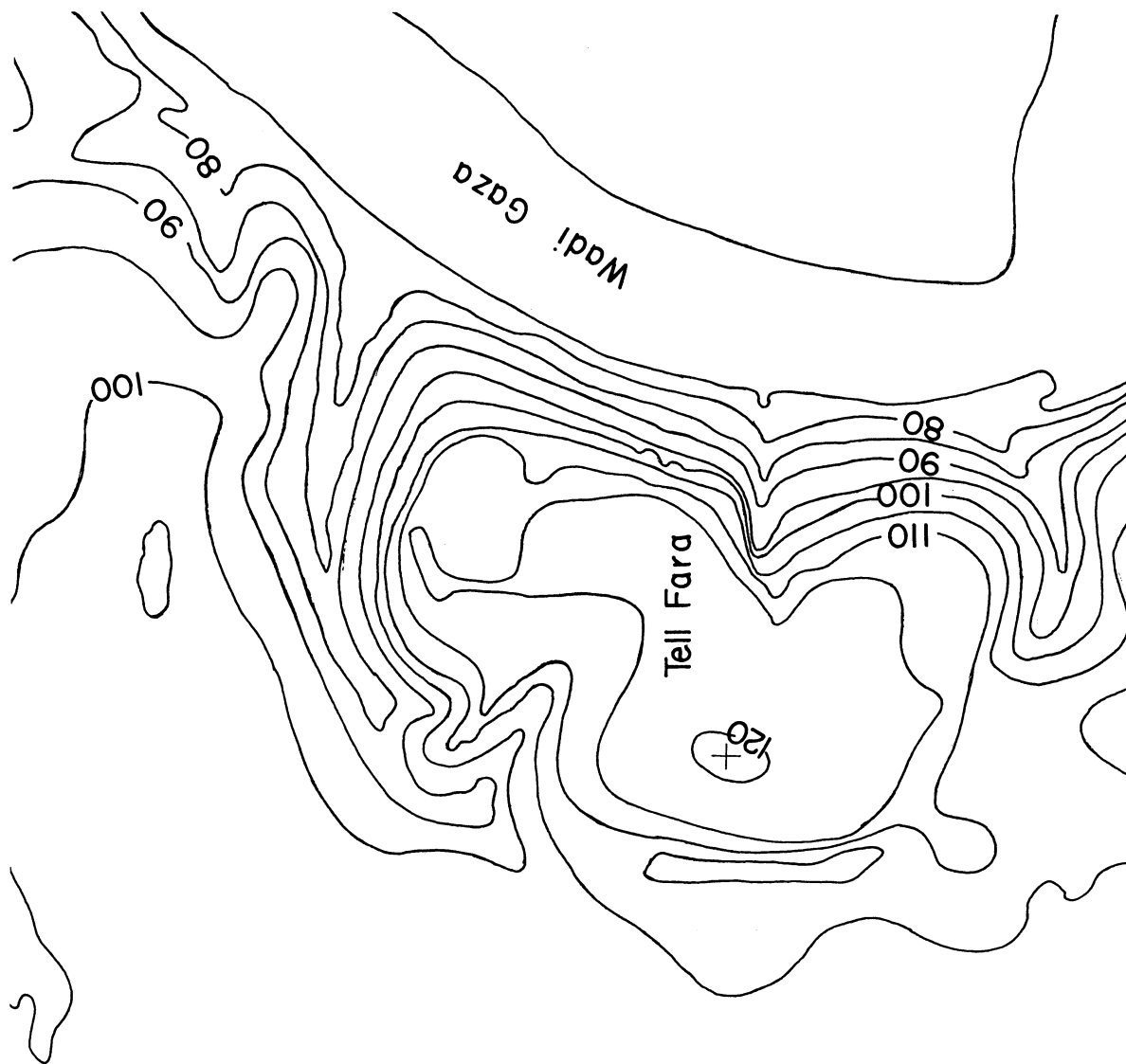
The whole cemetery is divided into three differently located parts. The extreme north-west area (nos. 530's and 540's) is covered with a number of Philistine tombs. There is a group of Late Bronze/Iron Age graves in the northern area, (nos. 500-520's). Finally, separate from both of these two, the largest area in the south and east of the cemetery is taken up with the 'Hyksos' tombs of the MBII period (Petrie, 1928, Pl. LXIV).

The tombs were found sporadically, 'by removing a few feet of blown sand and then trenching the marl surface to find the softer places where the soil had fallen in' (Petrie, 1928, 5). As a result the exact enumeration of the tombs of any particular age or style tends to be neither consecutive nor continuous; nevertheless a strictly numerical order of the tombs will be adhered to in the following discussion.

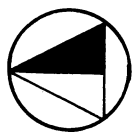
It is proposed to deal with the discrete area of the 500 cemetery which is of the MBII period. This will omit two MBII tombs, F529 and F537, from the discussion since they lie among the Philistine and Iron Age tombs in the other areas of the group. Also, two tombs which were found in the MBII area, F589 and F592, are of the Late Bronze Age and are ignored. In all four cases the position and the alignment of the tombs omitted do not accord with the cemetery which is being considered (Petrie, 1928, Pl. LXIV).

POST-EXCAVATIONAL HISTORY

During excavation, a selection of material was made from each group, and the selected objects were allocated to different museums and collections, tomb by tomb. Occasionally, objects were divided within one tomb group. The excavation records show that the material from the tombs was supposed to have been sent to such museums as Bolton, Cambridge, Glasgow, Heidelberg, Hull, Jerusalem,



H +
I +
500 CEMETERY
M +



0 100 200 m.

A scale bar with markings for 0, 100, and 200 meters.

dpw

Leicester, Manchester, Reading, Rochdale and the Wellcome Museum, with the bulk of the material to be kept in the Edwards Collection at University College, London. In more recent years this material in University College was transferred to the Institute of Archaeology, London, but not before a number of small finds from these groups had already been loaned to the British Museum. In 1948, three of these divided groups at the Institute were given to a 'Mrs. Wloch, Poland' and so disappeared.

In an attempt to retrieve the material still available for study, the first problem is to decide what proportion of the material that was excavated was ever removed, then to trace those parts of that material which may still be housed in the collections to which they were sent.

The division of the material into objects left behind and objects removed will be discussed for each individual tomb. As far as the collections are concerned, Heidelberg and Leicester can be ignored as possibilities, since the groups that were said to have been sent there are housed in the Institute of Archaeology. One tomb that was supposedly sent to Bolton is catalogued in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. Bolton too can be ignored as a possible terminus.

The forty-three tombs are distributed among the remaining collections, although eight tombs are currently missing.

- (i) F547. The tomb contained three vessels and a scarab. One cylindrical juglet is presently in Rochdale Museum, but being totally fragmented, it is considered lost.
- (ii) F548. While the excavation records suggest Heidelberg for this tomb, the Institute of Archaeology maintains an accession title E.v.14/. No trace of the material remains.
- (iii) F549. According to the excavation records, this tomb group which contained two bowls, a lamp, two pins, two scarabs and a faience pot, was taken to University College. At present, none of the material is catalogued anywhere.
- (iv) F560. This group was sent to the Wellcome Museum, London. It was recently returned to University College with a vast collection of Egyptian material. That material is still not unpacked and is uncatalogued and therefore not available.
- (v) F568. This group could not be located at the time the research was conducted. It is now believed to be at the Hungarian Museum in Glasgow and will be published separately.
- (vi) F572. The records mark the tomb as 'Hull'; in all probability it was sent there, but the Hull Collections were destroyed in the War.
- (vii) F588. This tomb was sent to Reading and at one time was accessed there. It seems that in 1951 the Museum sold 'certain superfluous Egyptian objects'. (Personal correspondence with Reading Museum). A note on the accession card reads 'B'Ham Feb. 1952'. It is possible that The City Museum and Art Gallery of Birmingham now have this group, but it has not been traced.
- (viii) F591. The tomb once contained a jug, two rings and a pin. The jug was not removed from the excavation, and since there is no provenance for the bronze, it is considered lost.

Having eliminated these eight tombs, the remainder is thirty-five.

545	550	561	570	581	590
	551	563	571	582	593
	554	564	574	583	594
	555	565	575	584	595
	556	566	576	586	596
	557	567	577	587	
	558	569	578		
	559		579		

EVIDENCE FOR TOMB GROUP RECONSTRUCTION

For the reconstitution of the tomb groups, there are several sources of information which can be collated and compared; the original Tomb Cards, Duncan's *Corpus*, The *Beth Pelet I* publication, the various Collection Catalogues, and in certain cases the marks on the objects themselves.

THE RECORDS

The Tomb Cards

These cards are presently held at the Institute of Archaeology, London. As the tombs were excavated, the information was recorded on individual pre-printed field cards. The printed headings for the material were:- 'Pottery', 'Stone', 'Metal', 'Scarabs' and 'Amulets and Beads'. The skeletal remains and the tomb dimensions were to be entered under separate headings:- 'Disturbed', 'Head to ...', 'Face to ...', 'Attitude', 'Clothing', 'Sex', 'Coffin', 'Chamber', and then entries for the various dimensions of the chamber and the shaft. A bearing and distance were given from the mouth of the tomb to a fixed survey point in the cemetery, and finally a bearing was taken from the mouth of the tomb into the chamber along its axis. A sketch plan and section, with measurements, were frequently drawn on the reverse of the card. As it was excavated, each pot was given a consecutive letter on the card and its type noted from the *Corpus of Palestinian Pottery* (Duncan, 1930). The system seems to have operated very efficiently, recording all the necessary information quickly and with few omissions.

There are a few obvious errors incorporated into the Tomb Cards:

- (i) The problem of typological notation. At the time of excavation, the *Corpus* was in an embryonic state. It was not published until 1930, the same year that the publication of the 500 cemetery appeared. Changes in notation of the type series were made between excavation of the tombs and the publication of the *Corpus* particularly in the notation of sub-types of storage jars. Also, the type series itself was perhaps not as familiar to the recorder as it has subsequently become and so minor slips of enumeration were made. (e.g. F551, MBII dipper juglets general type 51 being classed as general type 59 which is patently incorrect. Juglets of type 59 are all Iron Age forms.)
- (ii) The entries on the cards are written in pencil and in the case of large tomb groups the entries can be somewhat crowded together and unclear. In some cases the *Corpus* typology of the vessels has been altered in ink, possibly an updating of the type numbers when the *Corpus* was produced.

On the whole, the Tomb Cards provide the most reliable guide to the original contents of the tombs, although in certain instances small objects, particularly scarabs, may have been preserved in the collections but were not entered on the Tomb Card, a difficult situation to reconcile.

The Corpus

Duncan's *Corpus of Palestinian Pottery* was partially constructed around the pottery from the tombs of Tell Fara. The entries show a basic profile of each vessel and they also, in most cases, cite the tomb groups where this type of vessel may be found. This provides a very useful cross-reference to the Tomb Card entries provided that the relevant tomb has been cited on that occasion. Problems are:

- (i) Examples of illustration which omit some of the possible citings for that particular type, making cross-referencing difficult.
- (ii) Certain type numbers mentioned on the Tomb Card were not used in the formation of the *Corpus* and they have therefore become obsolete; these forms are renumbered and listed under their new types in the *Corpus*, but one can never be sure that the citings in the *Corpus* deal with all the renumbered types.

Beth Pelet I (Tell Fara S.)

The *Beth Pelet I* report appeared in 1930, the same year as the *Corpus*, and some two years after the excavation of these tombs. The publication was necessarily a hurried one, with a scant text - the MBII 500 tombs receive three pages, which was quite extensive coverage. The bulk of the information about the tombs is not in the text, but in the catalogues and the illustrations. Those tombs which Petrie thought were datable he placed in a tentative order (Petrie, 1928, Pl. XIV and XV). The remainder are catalogued separately in numerical order (Petrie, 1928, Pl. LXIX). These catalogues are usefully supported by the illustrations of the small objects (Petrie, 1928, Pls. VI-VII and XXII) and also by a selection of the tomb plans (Petrie, 1928, Pl. XVII and XVIII). With such little space it is remarkable how much information Petrie was able to convey; theoretically all the evidence of each of the tombs has been published in one form or another. The scarabs, the bronze work, the faience and bone inlay are all drawn; the plans are either reproduced or the measurements of the simpler ones are given. The pottery is described by giving a list of the *Corpus* numbers of the pieces found in each of the tombs. One can only marvel at the system Petrie had developed to achieve this maximum coverage in the minimum space and time.

There are a number of important points that should be borne in mind when using the publication:-

- (i) The speed of publication and the method of entry by hand sometimes allowed considerable error, particularly in pottery catalogues. No account is taken of the number of any one type within a group - one entry might stand for one or more vessels so that not only is any quantitative analysis from these catalogues impossible, but also if after excavation the type number of a vessel has been changed by Petrie to that of another already occurrent vessel, no record of this change would be kept and the vessel in question would seem to disappear.
- (ii) Petrie must have compiled the catalogues from notes, not from the original material. Errors are noticeable where one type number which on the Tomb Card had caused some difficulty and had had to be corrected now appears in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue with both the original error and the correction as two separate types. (See F551 or F557 'Catalogue Anomalies'.)
- (iii) There are errors of simple omission where a number of objects have been left out of the catalogue completely for no apparent reason. (e.g. F569A see 'Catalogue Anomalies'.)
- (iv) Owing to the hand-written, unruled format of the catalogue, pieces have drifted from one tomb into another by mistake (e.g. the flints ascribed in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue to Tomb 565 in fact belong to F596, the tomb above it (Petrie, 1928, Pl. XIV. See 'Catalogue Anomalies').

The *Beth Pelet I* Report is a useful secondary source, but it is not as reliable as the *Corpus* or the Tomb Cards, since it has obviously been produced at a certain remove from the material.

Museum Catalogues

The standard of cataloguing does vary. The material in Jerusalem is well catalogued and described, each object being given a unique accession number which can point out any loss immediately. The Manchester material similarly is catalogued with a series of unique accession numbers, but the whole system is presently being remade. The Fitzwilliam and the British Museum are also very soundly based.

The catalogues of the bulk of the material at the Institute of Archaeology are very much a curate's egg. They do contain a number of weaknesses which make analysis of the groups difficult.

- (i) Only the pottery, the scarabs and the daggers have been accessed at the Institute. The remaining material which is housed there, the small objects such as pins, inlay work, faience, beads and occasionally plain scarabs is not accessed at all. The tracing of missing pieces is impossible in these cases.

- (ii) There are a number of pieces in the collection, besides the small finds mentioned above, that have never been catalogued. Fortunately they nearly all bear the original tomb registration marks and can be restored to their rightful groups.
- (iii) A number of pieces, perhaps three or four, have been catalogued under the wrong tomb. The original designation on the vessels is often readable and after cross-referencing these pieces with the Tomb Card they have been restored to their rightful group.
- (iv) The original tomb numbers have been changed to accord with an accession system of the Institute. The overall result is that an object may have as many as sixteen digits in its registration number, a situation which invites error. (e.g. the lamp in F550 has the following numbers:- F550AA 91A4 e.v.1/13b).

On the whole, however, the Institute catalogue does cover the pottery and the scarabs very well, giving full descriptions of the object concerned. In the case of the scarabs, a drawing is made on the catalogue card and a cross-reference given to the *Beth Pelet I* publication. With the pottery, a further number is given following the description which refers to an Institute corpus of pottery. These last numbers have been ignored in the present study because the numbers of Duncan's *Corpus* are thought to cover all eventualities.

Object Numbers

The tomb number and the appropriate entry letter on the Tomb Card are written first in pencil and then in ink on every vessel excavated. The *Corpus* type number is also added to the vessel. These numbers were certainly inked before 1930, probably at the moment of excavation, since the vessels frequently preserve *Corpus* numbers which had already become obsolete in 1930; for example the storage jar in F578. In almost every case the markings survive and they further reinforce the identity of suspect vessels. The carved scarabs did not fare so well, but since they were all published, their identity can no longer be in dispute - in many cases the tomb number was written in ink on the back of the scarab. The plain scarabs however are usually unmarked, and also unpublished, although as with the beads and occasionally the pins, they may have labels tied onto them bearing the tomb number, but these labelled objects would be in the minority.

The compilation of these sources has given a fairly clear picture of the size and the variety of each of the tomb groups. The Tomb Card must be regarded as the primary source, and the other catalogues are then used for comparison and collaboration and the resolving of anomalies.

Plans and Sections

The plans and sections for these tombs are wherever possible included with the tomb description. The evidence for these plans and sections comes from a number of sources:-

- (a) In cases of simple graves, a northern and eastern measurement is given on the Tomb Card and can be cross-referenced in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue.
- (b) More complicated plans are sketched on the back of the Tomb Card and the relevant measurements given on the plan.
- (c) Of the tombs considered, twelve of the most complicated plans are published (Petrie, 1928, XVII and XVIII). In most of these cases no drawing appears on the reverse of the Tomb Card, but a note refers to a separate plan which is no longer available.

By drawing up the Tomb Card sketches and rescaling the 1/60th drawings of *Beth Pelet I* it has been possible to recover all the plans to the same scale of 1/50.

The sections similarly have been created from the measurements and the sketches given with the plans. In most cases since the roofs have collapsed, the heights of the chambers are conjectural.

CONTENTS OF THE TOMBS

The contents of the tombs are discussed in the same order that they appear in the catalogue. Plans showing the position of objects within tombs are hardly ever available due to disturbance and robbing.

Skeletal Remains

Very few of the tombs preserve skeletal remains, perhaps only two or three. Quite why this is so is not easily determined. The soils in the Fara region tend to be rather alkaline which at least is not too deleterious to bone. In the majority of cases however, the collapse of the chambers may have promoted first the crushing and then the encasing of the bones, which would eventually have destroyed them. (The 1000 cemetery on the other hand does record skeletal remains more frequently, which may reflect a difference in excavating technique or accuracy of recording).

The Tomb Cards frequently mention that the tombs have been disturbed, but whether this disturbance is only a matter of roof fall, or if it is some more systematic robbing is not clear. The report speaks of robbing of the tombs, but how extensive this was is not described (Petrie, 1928, 5).

In those cases where bones have been recovered, it would seem that the burials can be both individual burials and, more usually, group burials. Of the style, Petrie states:-

'No. 550 Pl. XVII has 5 skeletons so placed that it is impossible for them to have been swathed for burial. The varied position of the legs suggested that after death the body was left to stiffen and then carried out and buried as it was (Petrie, 1928).

The skeletons are usually extended, legs placed rather roughly downwards but sometimes splayed. The arms are placed about the chest or abdomen. No consistent direction for the placement of the bodies was noticed.

Pottery

The pottery constitutes the bulk of the grave goods in every tomb. As discovered, the vessels were in the main complete - occasionally sherds are found which may suggest earlier disturbance - but because in nearly every tomb the roof had collapsed a large number of the vessels, though complete, were fragmented. This condition would seem additionally to have hindered the subsequent transmission of objects.

Whilst it would seem that all the vessels were recorded upon excavation, it is clear that only a proportion of them were removed; in nearly every tomb a number of vessels were left behind. The precise mechanics of this division are not at all clear, whether the vessels were simply left *in situ* in the tomb or removed elsewhere for study and later dumped. At any event, the Tomb Card records the suffix NTH in these cases, which according to contemporary correspondence (Lankester Harding) meant NOT TAKEN HOME, although Miss Olga Tufnell maintains it meant NOT TO HOUSE, i.e. the Excavation House. A second designation appears quite frequently interspersed with the first, of NTHH, but the significance of this longer suffix is lost. The effect however is the same.

As a rule, it is the same classes of objects that were left behind and 'not taken home'. Particularly common are the storage jars and occasionally the large jugs; the effort of removing such large objects was not thought to be worthwhile, especially if such vessels were broken. As a result of this selection, there is hardly a single storage jar in the preserved material although well over sixty were found. Other types of vessels to be left were those that were irreparably fragmented, particularly the cylindrical juglets which are prone to shatter. Bowls, lamps and other types of juglet have fared very well by comparison.

Of those vessels that were removed, most have withstood the passage of the last forty-five years reasonably well, although the friable nature of the ware in certain cases has been responsible for some breakage.

Manufacture. Of the published material, in every case but one, the vessels are wheel made. (The exception is F551P). It is this feature which promotes the flaring shapes which characterise the period. An equally important feature of manufacture however is the almost universal use of 'turning' in forming the lower part of each vessel. This procedure is common to platters, large and small carinated bowls, cylindrical and dipper juglets, jugs and probably even to storage jars. In the vast majority of cases then, evidence of turning can specifically be seen, and in the remainder it can often be assumed. The process entailed manufacturing the vessel on a 'foot' of clay, giving it extra stability on the wheel by widening the contact area. The interior of the vessel was formed into its final shape at this stage. When the clay was leather hard, but before firing, the vessel would have been turned upsidedown on the wheel, centred, and then the thick clay 'foot' pared off with a knife, working from the shoulder downwards. Gradually the thicker areas of clay were reduced and finally the base was shaped during this reduction. Whether the base would have been flat, concave disc or 'ring' base depended solely upon the thickness of the clay to be reduced in the 'foot'. The technical aim of the turning or cutting of the pot was that the reduction of the extra-thick clay 'foot', which had been so vital in the early stages of manufacture, would lessen the risk of the base cracking upon firing owing to differential expansion.

The turning process is very clearly evidenced on the Fara pots, being distinguishable even beneath a slip by a scratched and scored surface which contrasts with the smooth finger-mark striated surface of the wheel manufacture. The finger-mark striations are very fine and horizontal - the turning marks are deep grooves and incisions, often at quite steep angles on the outer walls of the vessel.

Finish. The finish of many of the vessels is not as clear as it might be. Many of the pots, particularly the bowls and juglets, seem to have been slipped, some heavily and some less so. There is also what has been described as a self-slip in some cases, the formation of a slurry on the surface of the wall during manufacture, effecting the same clay-cream finish as a deliberately applied slip. Owing to the damp and close-grained nature of the earth from which the vessels were excavated, much of the slip has decayed, cracked and become separated from the wall of the vessel, so that total analysis based on the use or non-use of slip would now be impossible. Many of the vessels also have a 'well-scrubbed' appearance characteristic of so many pots excavated at this time. What contribution vigorous cleaning has made to the obliteration of the surface of these vessels can never be known, but certain vessels have particularly suffered, especially the very few painted varieties (see F554D).

Painted or incised decoration is very rare on the vessels from this cemetery. There are perhaps only three vessels (F554D, F569F and F551P) upon which paint is still found; all three pieces are also morphologically rare. Deliberate incised decoration is not found at all.

On the other hand, burnish is widely noted. The majority of juglets show evidence of vertical strokes of burnishing and even when the surface is very worn, the facets of the burnish can still be seen in the differential wear of the outer surface. It would be correct to assume that many more vessels upon which burnish is no longer visible may, before the surface was obliterated by a combination of scrubbing, pitting and concreting, have once shown burnish.

Bowls. Among the small bowls, the most characteristic is the carinated bowl with an everted rim, upright upper wall, slightly carinated shoulder and a turned disc base. There are five such bowls in tomb F555 alone, and very few tombs are totally without this form. There are also types of bowl that do not fit into this profile, for example F569 Fig. 57.1, or F596 Fig. 106.1-3, but in the main the form is relatively consistent. Small flaring carinated bowls are rare, (F556 Fig. 26.1, F575 Fig. 70.1, F578 Fig. 75.1) as are their opposite, the simple convex profile bowl (F554 Fig. 18.1, F569 Fig. 57.6, both with handles).

A second common type is the large carinated bowl (F545 Fig. 4.2, etc.,) with a plain rim, upper wall flared out, overfolded carination, convex lower wall and a turned disc or turned ring base. The carination is naturally less on some than on others (F565 Fig. 47.5, F587 Fig. 92.3) but the capacity would seem to be generally the same. Rarely, radial burnish is evidenced internally.

A third type of bowl is the platter, of which less than ten now survive in the collections. Internal thickening of the rim is more or less universal to this group, presumably to provide stability and prevent the sagging and warping of the wall which is all too common. (The thickening is omitted in F582 Fig. 81.1).

Elsewhere (Kenyon, 1960, 456) these vessels have been associated with the provision of joints of meat. The almost total lack of skeletal material at Fara prevents a similar conclusion being drawn. In a number of examples, radial burnish is observed on the interior (F569 Fig. 57.7). An unusual form is F554 (Fig. 18.2), a platter with handles.

Juglets. With one unique exception there are only two forms of juglet present in the cemetery, cylindrical juglets and dipper juglets. The exception is the piriform juglet of F561, which unfortunately is in an unprovenanced group.

- (a) Cylindrical juglets. The cylindrical juglets are made on a small foot of clay and the base is turned to a rounded appearance. The bulbous rim is folded over and out (see F557B Fig. 29.1). At least half of the cylindrical juglets currently available were slipped and burnished, and it is likely that others also were so finished. In form, these juglets vary from the squat types of F555 (Fig. 22.6) to the rather elongated types of F551 (Fig. 13.10). Bases vary from the very rounded form of F582 (Fig. 82.3) to the almost flat base of F555 (Fig. 22.9). The size and capacity is generally the same in all cases, except for two miniature versions in F550 (Fig. 8.9 and 10). Whatever the significance of the button on the handle, it is to be noted in the minority of examples. The function of the juglets is not easily ascertained. Several references on the Tomb Cards refer to them as 'oil jars', but on what evidence is not given.
- (b) Dipper juglets. There are about forty dipper juglets still found in the collections. Despite their rather brittle nature, the number preserved intact is high, due no doubt to the fact that many of these vessels were found inside storage jars and thus they were somewhat protected from roof falls. The vessel varies very little from the pointed base, elongated body, narrow neck and pinched rim. The pointed base is the result of the turning off of the clay 'foot' on which the vessel had been made. The majority of examples still extant exhibit the use of slip and particularly burnish vertically on the walls. There is only one case of miniaturisation, in F551 (Fig. 13.12).

The connection between the dipper juglets and storage jars is well attested in the tombs. In certain cases there is an equal connection with the single handled jugs. In the majority of cases, these vessels form a pair, as noted elsewhere (Kenyon, 1960, 475). Examples of the dipper juglet and storage jar as a pair with the dipper inside the jar are to be noted many times, (e.g., several times in F559). There are also examples of the single handled jug being found with the dipper inside, (e.g., F557) and there are several examples of the two being found in close proximity (F576, F581, F584) although they cannot fit through the necks of these.

A curious feature of the dipper juglets from Fara is that they are several times referred to as 'bil-bil' juglets on the Tomb Card (e.g., F545, etc.,) but the title is plainly confused.

Jugs. Fewer than twenty jugs are now preserved from the tombs. The majority are a variety of the type found in F584 Fig. 86.3, with the everted rim, sometimes pinched out or folded to assist pouring, a fairly wide neck, globular body and either a small flat or a stub-pointed turned base. The handle is from the rim to the shoulder. Exceptionally the handle has been placed on the shoulder only (e.g., F557 Fig. 29.4, F569 Fig. 57.14, F 561 Fig. 39.3, F582 Fig. 81.6). (The Cypriot jug in tomb F551 (Fig. 13.17) is unique.) A number of these jugs exhibit a vertical burnish on the outside.

The connection of the jug and the dipper juglet mentioned above deserves comment. The obvious pairing of the two vessels in tombs such as F576, F581 and F584 cannot be the normal utilitarian consideration because the accompanying dipper juglets cannot enter the mouths of these jugs. In fact the finding of the dipper inside the jug of F557 is unique in the cemetery. Further, since the jug is both lighter than the storage jar when full and also has a pinched mouth to facilitate pouring there would be no need for the dipper to accompany the jug at all. It might be then that here in the cemetery the appearance of the two together is a token gesture rather than a functional one.

Storage Jars. By far the largest type of vessel found in the cemetery is the storage jar. It is for this reason, as explained, that it is now the rarest in the collections. Of the total of some 69 storage jars found in the tombs under discussion, only two are currently available (F578 and F590). Over half are marked NTH, and one presumes that the remainder suffered the same fate.

In the attempt to reconstruct the types of storage jars found in the tombs, it appears that the typology of the storage jars as excavated and as reported in *Beth Pelet I* and the *Corpus* has differing nomenclature. The Tomb Cards have isolated examples of Types 43D, E and G, but the majority of jars are typed as forms of 43R, T and V. The *Beth Pelet I* report and the *Corpus* do not recognise these latter types, and the typology of all the Fara storage jars is translated into Types 43A, D, E, F and J, presumably because the Types 43R, T and V were obsolete terms.

The main types of the jars are either the handleless storage jars (43A) or the jars with two opposing handles on the shoulder; this is the more common form. The rim shapes vary within that range. From the examples remaining it seems that the base was turned as with the smaller vessels.

As has been said, the storage jars were often found with dipper juglets inside them. The decanting was presumably a necessary procedure if the jars were full, when they would have been too heavy to move or tip. One might note that in the context of weight, in those tombs where a location is given for vessels, the storage jars are found always laid against the wall nearest to the entrance (Petrie, 1928, Pl. XVII).

Lamps. In total there are only about twenty-five lamps found in the tombs and so they were used only rarely; well over half this number have been preserved in collections. The lamps are made in a rather rough and ready manner. They are wheel-made on a clay 'foot'; the nozzle would have been pinched and folded when the clay was wet. Since the folding distorted the rim to such an extent that the vessel would no longer sit evenly on its rim if upturned, the reduction of the clay 'foot' has been effected not by paring the clay on the wheel but by smoothing the clay of the foot so as to re-distribute it and hence avoid the undesirable thickness at the edge of the foot. (A good example is F569 Fig. 57.2.) As far as extant examples are concerned, there are none of the flat based variety since they have all been finished in this way.

None of the lamps is decorated, and their appearance is usually somewhat grimy. Most of the lamps show the evidence of use in the form of soot caked around the nozzle. It is obviously not possible to ascertain when these marks were acquired, whether in the tomb or beforehand. (A tomb not being considered, F549, has a lamp in its small assemblage, although the burial was in an ordinary grave which presumably was backfilled; this would not allow the lamp to have burned.)

As may be seen at other sites, chipped vessels and even sherds sometimes deputised for custom-made lamps. The two unique dishes in F596 (Fig. 106.1 and 2) both show obvious re-use with the blackening around the chip in the rim.

Miscellaneous. There are three vessels in the tomb groups which are either unique or unknown forms. They are the carinated jug of Tomb F557, the cooking pot of Tomb F551 (Fig. 13.4) and the Cypriot jug of the same tomb (Fig. 13.17).

Scarabs

The scarabs found in the tombs numbered about eighty. They can be divided into two groups - those with carved seals and those which are plain. The carved scarabs as a rule have attracted more attention than the others, possibly because of the emphasis which Petrie placed upon them for dating. It is noticeable for example that in the Institute of Archaeology catalogue, whilst the carved scarabs are actually drawn on the Catalogue Card as well as being described and referenced, the plain scarabs are not even mentioned. The Tomb Card is frequently fuller, but it does not always mention that plain scarabs have been found. The *Beth Pelet I* catalogue also sometimes omits reference to them.

Predominantly, the carved scarabs are made of one of three materials, black or white steatite, limestone and paste. The plain scarabs are cut from harder stones such as amethystine quartz, crystal, jasper and red or white carnelian. The carving in these cases is light and rudimentary, presumably a result of their hardness.

As skeletal remains are sparse, it is impossible to allot scarabs to individuals or to specific parts of the body. It is however apparent that the scarabs were mounted by at least two methods. First, a number of scarabs were found either with complete or decayed bronze or silver rings. In tombs F558, F582 and F584, the rings are still intact. In other cases, only the bronze blocking of the mounting hole or the bronze, gold or electrum frame (F589) attests that the scarab was once ring-mounted. (The only complete silver ring (F570) was found unattached.) Whether the scarab was pierced or mounted in a frame, it was fixed to the ring by twisted wires.

Second, it is possible that in certain instances no ring has been used. It is noticeable that many scarabs have been found without a ring or bronze staining, although the bronze, had it been present, would have left its mark. These scarabs must have been attached to the corpse in some other way. There is a coincidence in the distribution of these scarabs with the appearance of toggle pins in the same tombs. (e.g., F547, F567, F574, F584, F593, etc.) Those tombs which do not have scarabs rarely have toggle pins. This accords with Kenyon's observation at Jericho, where scarabs may have been suspended by a string from pins or even suspended from the wrist or neck.

The designs on the carved scarabs have occasioned much comment in the past. Petrie placed some of the tombs at Fara in a chronological order according to the style of the designs and he was inclined to compare the Palestinian scarabs with those from dateable contexts in Egypt (Petrie, 1928, 2). In the present work, the scarabs from Jerusalem are described according to Rowe (1936) and those from the collections in Britain have been examined by Dr. Dixon of the Department of Egyptology, University College, London. It is felt that in the majority of cases the amorphous and often hybrid nature of the designs is more usefully understood without the strict Egyptian parallels which Petrie made. He had formulated his theory about Hyksos scarabs in 1906 and in support of the chronology at Tell Fara, he illustrated and compared that site with Tell el Yahudiyeh (Petrie, 1906, 10).

That the scarabs are Hyksos is not in dispute, but that they are, at best, suitably modified copies of Middle Kingdom scarabs and, at worst, uninformed, unreadable Egyptianised motifs is felt to be the approach which more honestly fits the evidence. Few, if any, can be accorded the term 'Royal Scarabs', even with a readable cartouche. (Possible F558 e.v.35/5 or F551 e.v.2/19.) However, many signs would seem to have been chosen for their quasi-magical or suggestive nature, for example the *nefer* sign for goodness or beauty, the *neb* sign for gold or wealth, the *ankh* sign for longevity or eternity, etc. In some cases, the signs are jumbled together to form a series of these 'good-luck' symbols. So strong is their attraction that in certain cases whole designs have been constructed with a repetition of one or two of them (Petrie, 1928, Pl. X, 77 and 110). In other cases, the hieroglyphs are so badly mutilated that even if readings are possible, they can only be tentative. When readings do suggest themselves, the text is usually garbled.

The Egyptianising influence is clear in many of the designs, though some scarabs restrict their subject matter to geometric designs, sometimes finely carved but at other times deeply and crudely incised. Interwoven bands are a favourite design, as are concentric circles. Finally, there are a number of scaraboids in the collection, notably in F565 and F570.

Bronze

The bronze objects from the tombs may be divided into four main types:- pins and nails, daggers, rings and bangles and a miscellaneous group which would include dagger fittings. Whilst the bronze objects had not entirely decayed within the tombs, their present state is the last stage of a long decline. In many cases the objects are so extensively corroded that there is no longer any metal left. The corrosion has not only brought about the destruction of the bronze itself but has in some cases obscured the original profile. The pins have suffered worst of all, probably because they contained so little metal. Many of them had broken into fragments before excavation. Such breakage has been exacerbated by their subsequent removal, transportation and storage, with the result that it is often difficult to know how many pins, and of which designs, the tombs originally contained. The daggers, having a greater bulk of metal, have fared better. Even so the edges have frequently been destroyed leaving only the mid-rib and tang and a part of the blade. The rings have already been mentioned, but it would seem that they suffered the same fate as the pins.

The cataloguing of the bronze work is not as careful as that of the pottery or the scarabs. At the excavation stage, the number of pins entered on the Tomb Card is often queried, presumably because there were so many pieces

(F556, F567, etc.). The *Beth Pelet I* catalogue does illustrate as many pins as possible, but where corrosion has obscured the patterning of the upper shaft, it is shown plain (F556). In cases where points had broken off, some are illustrated as short pins with a point being shown at the broken end (F555). The Institute of Archaeology catalogue does not include any pins at all, and the method of storage of the fragments has not avoided further confusion.

It has been possible however to restore some degree of order to the evidence firstly by counting the needle-eyes of the fragments of any one tomb, thereby arriving at a basic figure of the number of pins. Pieces have then been restored by analysis. In certain cases where patterns were badly corroded, cleaning has restored them. Finally, having counted the number of pins by this method, it is noteworthy that the numbers err towards more pins, not less, so that few can have been lost.

The daggers are in the main catalogued well throughout. They can easily be cross referenced with the *Beth Pelet I* report. The nails, rings, bangles and dagger fittings however have received the same cursory treatment as the pins.

Analysis. Forty-five of the available pieces currently reviewed were the subject of an experimental programme of analysis at the Research Laboratory of the British Museum. Three forms of analysis were attempted; qualitative analysis to determine the basic alloy, quantitative analysis to determine the exact composition and concentrations of the trace elements, and semi-quantitative analysis in cases where the metal was not as well preserved, again to determine the main components.

All the samples were analysed qualitatively by emission spectrography. Where the constitution of the metal permitted, (in about half the cases) quantitative analyses were carried out by atomic absorption for the following elements:- copper, lead, silver, iron, antimony, arsenic, zinc and bismuth, and polarography was used in these cases to determine the quantities of nickel and cobalt. The sampling and analysis procedures used to obtain the results have been described in detail by Hughes, Cowell and Craddock (1976). The results show that the copper-based metal objects in the tombs were of three different types:

- (a) Copper with only trace amounts of other elements
- (b) Arsenical copper
- (c) Copper-tin alloys.

The analyses are published tomb by tomb in Table 1.

The following interpretation has been made of the analyses: the period from which these bronzes come appears to be a period of transition metallurgically, when the older copper-arsenic alloy was being replaced by true bronze, a copper-tin alloy, so that in contemporary metalwork artefacts of both alloys appear alongside each other.

A recent analytical survey of Near Eastern copper artefacts by Moorey and Schweizer (1972) indicated that for Iraq tin-copper alloys were introduced between ca. 2750 and 2600 B.C. However copper and copper-arsenic alloys continued to be produced although the percentage of arsenic in the latter declined noticeably after the introduction of tin-bronze, viz. arsenic in the copper-arsenic alloys ranges between 2 and 6% from about 3200 to 2400 B.C. but drops to 2% or less thereafter. Since the artefacts which Moorey and Schweizer analysed did not include examples from the Early Bronze Age in Palestine and Syria but only MBI and MBII metalwork, it is not clear whether the situation was the same as in Iraq. They did point out however that high arsenic percentages seemed to be confined to the earliest artefacts tested, that is late 3rd millennium B.C. One MBI dagger from Tomb G83a at Jericho was of tin-bronze showing that this alloy was known by this period in Palestine. Of comparable period to the Tell Fara material was a dagger from Tomb G37 at Jericho of arsenical copper and a toggle pin of tin-bronze, which parallels our finding of these two metals in the same tomb (cf. Table 1; Tomb 551, 555, 556, 558 and 567). Branigan, McKerrell and Tylecote (1976) analysed six Palestinian copper alloy artefacts of the EB and MB periods and concluded from their results and previous analyses that for Palestine in the MBII period, of 86 objects analysed to date 30% were of tin-bronze containing over 5% tin while 26% were of arsenical copper containing over 1% arsenic. They compared this with the MBI period for which the percentages showed that 7% were tin-bronzes and 41% were arsenical copper alloys. In the MBII period shaft-hole axes appear to contain relatively high tin percentages: Moorey and Schweizer (1972) analysed two containing 12.5 and 16.0% tin respectively, while an MBIIA 'duckbill' axe published by Dever (1975) contained 14.8% tin and 0.5% arsenic. Birmingham (1977) has published some semi-quantitative spectrographic analyses of

MBII objects of which five are probably from Palestine or Syria and they included two battle-axes and one toggle pin of tin-bronze, one toggle pin of arsenical copper and another with trace amounts of tin but apparently no arsenic. This last compares with two objects from Tell Fara which are essentially copper - one each in Tombs 551 and 556.

Among the Tell Fara material which has been quantitatively analysed the tin bronzes all contain over 5% except nos. 7 and 11 which, with 4.6 and 4.3% tin are virtually 5% tin bronzes (nos. 18 and 21 are semi-quantitative analyses of corroded metal in which loss of elements has certainly occurred). The copper-arsenic alloys (Table 1, nos. 1, 3, 4, 8, 13, 16 and 17) contain respectively 2.0, 3.3, 2.3, 1.3, 1.7, 2.4 and 2.1% arsenic and this conforms with the conclusions of Moorey and Schweizer (1972) that after the introduction of tin-bronze the arsenic levels used in copper-arsenic alloys fell to about 2%. It is noteworthy however that even the tin-bronzes contain substantial amounts of arsenic (no. 6: 3.5%, no. 10: 1.0%).

When metalwork of similar date from elsewhere in the Near East is considered it has been found that earlier and contemporary material from the Cyclades has copper-arsenic alloys containing up to 9.5% arsenic (Craddock 1976) and (Renfrew 1967). Contemporary with the Tell Fara material are artefacts from both Troy (Tylecote 1966) and Egypt (Lucas 1962) which are copper-arsenic alloys containing concentrations of arsenic comparable to the Tell Fara objects, i.e. 1 to 4% arsenic.

Faience

There were eleven glazed faience pots found in the tombs under discussion. Owing to the very friable nature of this material they are more often than not totally fragmented and the surface is frequently worn away. It seems that some were in that condition when they were excavated, and others have achieved it since.

Among the tombs at the Institute of Archaeology, most of the faience from these tombs had already been loaned to the British Museum where it is now kept. Apart from this anomaly, the catalogues and the Tomb Cards match up well.

Two basic forms of the faience pot are to be noted, the one a bag shaped vase, sometimes slightly carinated, with a flat or a round base, the other is a lenticular flask, frequently referred to as a 'pilgrim flask'. Most of the extant examples preserve traces of brown-black paint and the blue-green glaze.

Gypsum

Several gypsum vases were found, but they were all in very poor condition.

Bone Inlay

In several of the tombs, fragments of bone inlay were found. The designs are typical of the period, though the amount preserved in most cases (except perhaps F551) would hardly furnish a complete inlay, judging from the size of the complete examples from Jericho (Kenyon, 1960, Pl. XXVIII). It is probable that since the destruction of bone and other organic material has been so thorough at Fara, to judge from the lack of skeletal remains, then only fragments of the original inlay have been preserved suggesting that it is only a remnant of the original.

Beads

Beads, in numbers, are not very common in the tombs. Such that there were have been typed by Petrie on the Tomb Card according to the Bead Corpus in Duncan's own *Corpus*. They are infrequently registered in present collections and clearly only some have survived.

The materials used are paste, carnelian, pottery, amethystine quartz and rarely a form of brown-white marble. The shapes of the paste beads, usually still bearing the marks of a faded and decayed green-blue slip, vary from small flat beads to large striated ones. The carnelian beads are either lozenge shaped, cylindrical or barrel-shaped, but they are all very small.

THE CATALOGUE

Because of the number of vessels which currently are not available for study, and also the variety of the minute differences even in the relatively small sample that the collections exhibit, (a total of little over 200 vessels of the original 350) no attempt has been made to construct a refined typology by which the vessels and other objects might be published. The gross and obvious differences in function i.e. bowls, juglets, jugs etc., is the first criterion of division, and then within each category of each object the vessels are described and discussed according to size, the smallest first.

Although Petrie ranked some of the tombs in what he believed to be their chronological order, the following tombs are in purely numerical order.

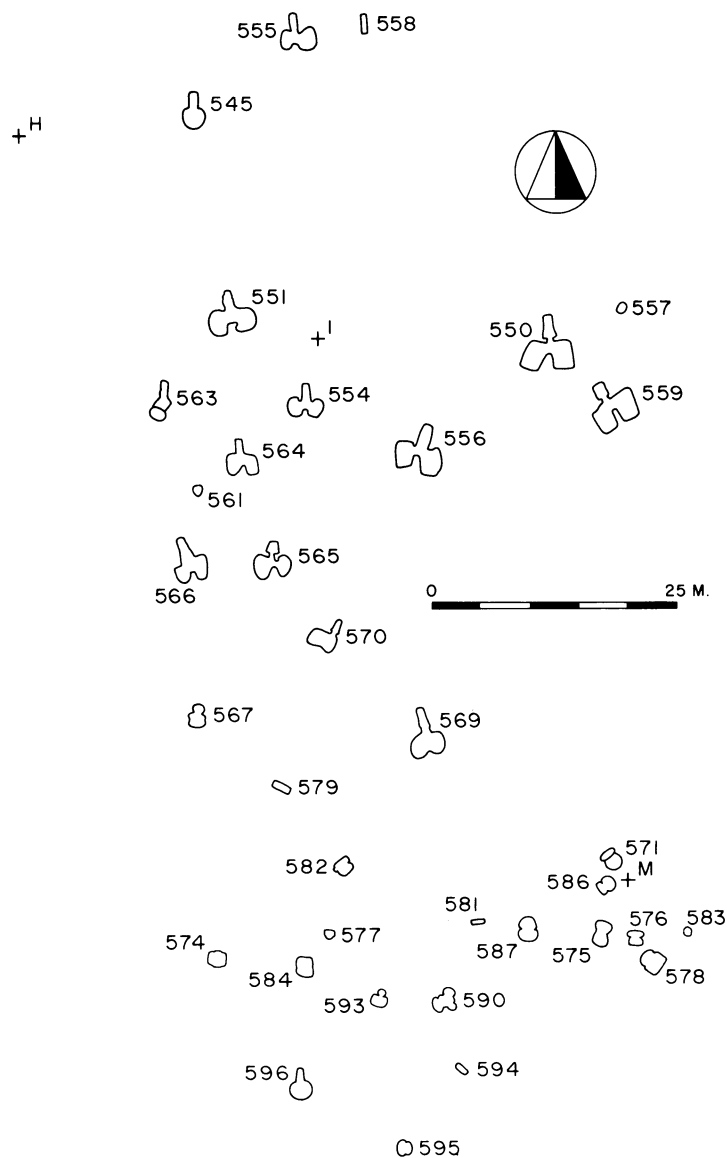


Fig. 2

F545

Institute of Archaeology, London
(I.A. e.v.8/ *Beth Pelet I* XIV & XV

The tomb is located in the extreme north of the cemetery. (See Fig. 2)

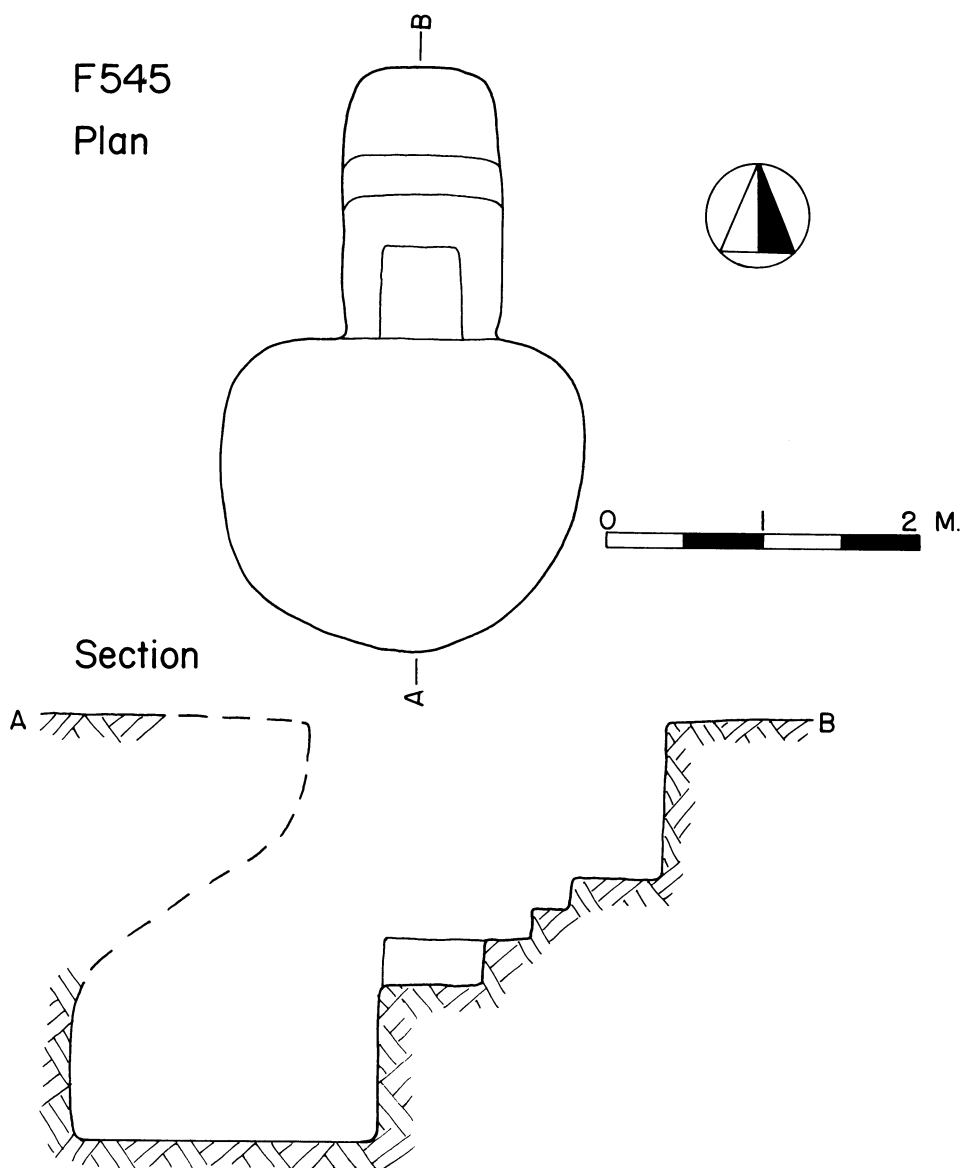


Fig. 3

The plan is after Petrie, *Beth Pelet I*, Pl. XVIII, with the section reconstructed from the depth measurements given with that plan. The tomb is a stepped shaft and chamber tomb with the dromos having five steps. The roof height is conjectural since no measurement is given.

CONTENTS

A comment on the tomb card states that this is a disturbed burial; no skeletal remains are mentioned. The grave goods consisted of nine pots. One bronze pin is mentioned and there are said to be five scarabs. Of the nine pots, two storage jars are marked NTH; the remaining seven vessels are in the Institute collection. As well as the pin and the five scarabs, an additional pin and an additional scarab are found with the group.

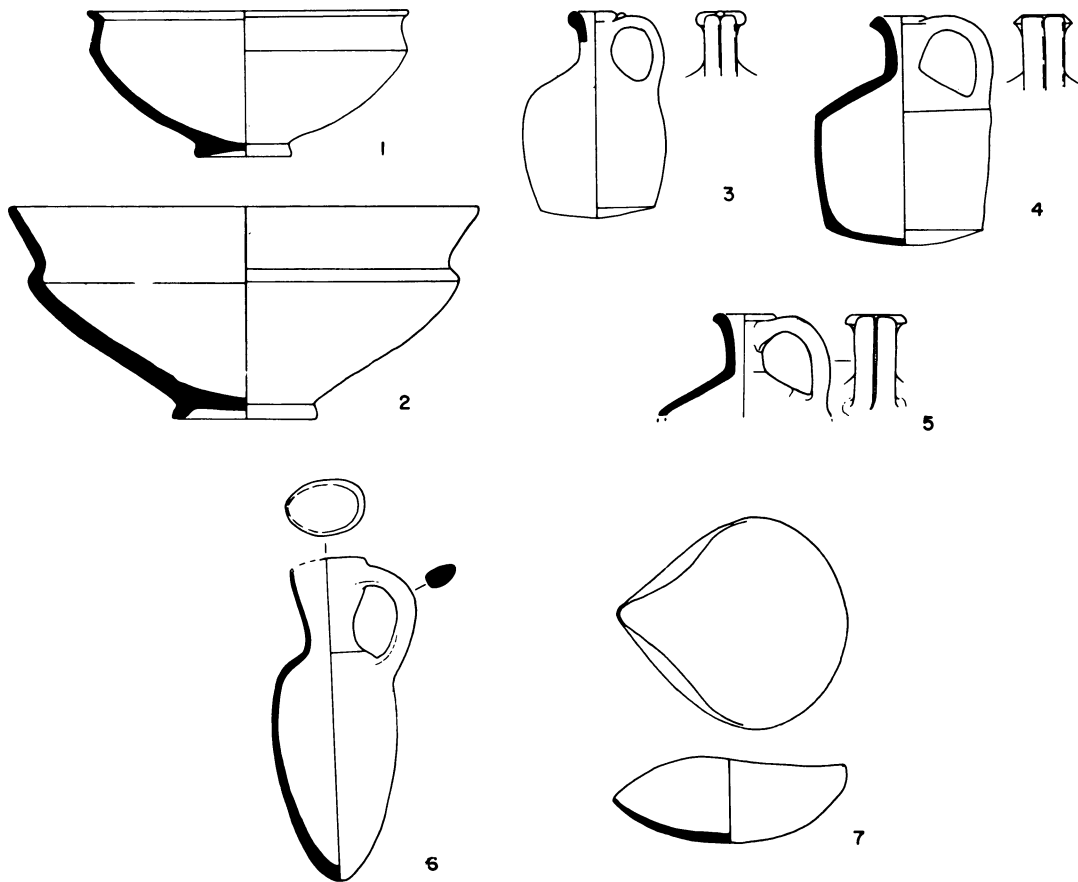


Fig. 4. Scale 1/4.

POTTERY

Bowls

- Fig. 4.1 Small carinated bowl (e.v.8/2 F545C 23V2). Grey ware, light grey finish; clear turning marks below shoulder to base.
- Fig. 4.2 Large carinated bowl (e.v.8/1 F545A 23K9). Soft orange ware, thick buff to red slip, particularly noticeable on exterior.

Juglets

- Fig. 4.3 Small cylindrical juglet (e.v.8/4 F545G 7402). Hard orange ware, buff finish, traces of vertical burnish on body.
- Fig. 4.4 Cylindrical juglet (e.v.8/5 F545Ex2 7401). Orange-brown ware, buff grey slip, traces of vertical burnish on body.
- Fig. 4.5 Cylindrical juglet (e.v.8/6 F545Ex2 7401). (This is assumed to be a cylindrical juglet largely because of the *Corpus* number, but in fact there is not quite enough of the fragmentary body to be absolutely certain.) Brown ware with white grits, grey-white slip; traces of vertical burnish around neck.
- Fig. 4.6 Dipper juglet (e.v.8/3 F545D 51G7). (Found inside one of the storage jars F545C 43V4. Curiously, the Tomb Card refers to this juglet as a 'bil-bil'.) Orange-brown ware; buff-grey finish; marks of vertical burnish.

Lamps

Fig. 4.7 Single spouted lamp (e.v.8/7 F545F 91A1). Orange ware with buff-grey slip.

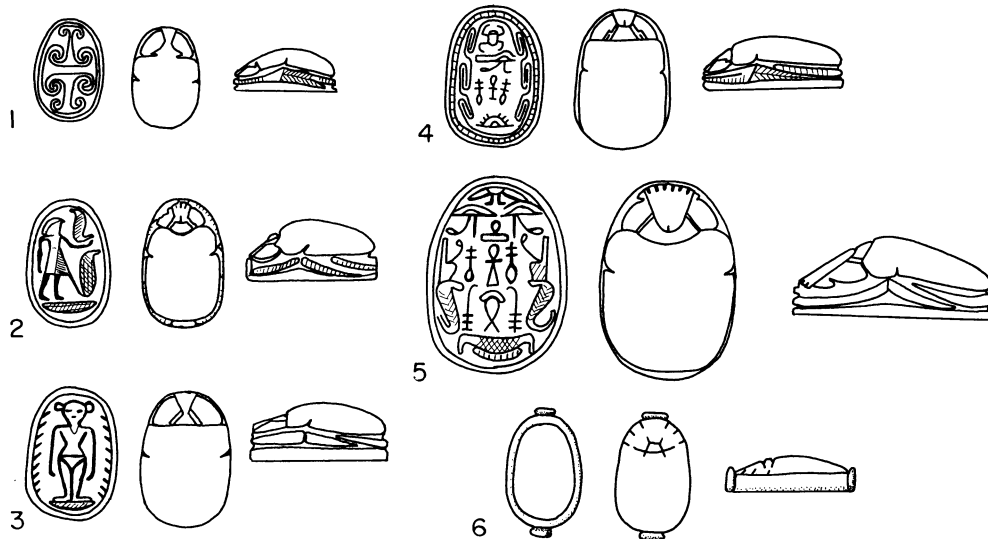


Fig. 5. Scale 1/1.

SCARABS

- Fig. 5.1 (e.v.8/18 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII, 45). Steatite; ten interlocking scrolls.
- Fig. 5.2 (e.v.8/19 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII, 46). Steatite; standing figure of hawk headed person ('Horus', says Tomb Card) with outstretched left arm - above and below are *uraei*. Below, the *neb* sign.
- Fig. 5.3 (e.v.8/20 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII, 47). Steatite; full frontal nude female - indication of pubic triangle; standing on *neb* sign if this is intended. The two sides are feathered and could be interpreted as two flanking reeds, but this is dubious. The Tomb Card identifies the figure as 'Hathor'.
- Fig. 5.4 (e.v.8/22 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII, 49). Steatite; a rope border within which is an interlocking scroll border. Above, *Kheper*; below, *udjet* (eye of Horus); below, the *ankh* sign flanked by single *nefer* signs; below ?
- Fig. 5.5 (e.v.8/21 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII, 48). Steatite; the scarab has no consecutive sense. Top; garbled winged disk, below which are two antithetic *udjet* signs (eye of Horus). Between them is the *hetep* sign. Below; two *uraei* face each other wearing the red crown of Lower Egypt. Between them is an *ankh* sign flanked by single *nefer* signs. Below this group is the hieroglyph *sa* flanked by single reed hieroglyphs. Below again is the *nub* sign. The probable intended reading is a mixture of good luck symbols: *nub* for gold; *ankh* for life; *nefer* for good fortune; *uraeus* with crown for royal power; *udjet* as a well known amulet.
- Fig. 5.6 (not recorded). Amethyst in gold setting; back lightly incised; seal blank.

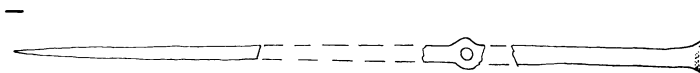


Fig. 6. Scale 1/2.

BRONZE

Pins

- Fig. 6 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI,1. Maximum length 18.2 cms. (based upon *Beth Pelet I*). Vertical plain upper shaft with slight swelling at top; lower shaft fragmented but plain. Analysis; BM545/1, 2 & 4 copper-tin alloy; quantitative analysis not attempted.
- Not illust- Possibly fragments of *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI,2. Maximum length unknown. Shaft rated fragments show no decoration. Analysis: BM545/3 copper-tin alloy; quantitative analysis not attempted.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) The *Beth Pelet I* catalogue, Pl. XV, has omitted the two bowls (Fig. 4.1 & 2) from the list. Their restoration is effected from the Tomb Card.
- (ii) The Institute of Archaeology catalogue numbers are strangely non-consecutive. The pottery is labelled from e.v.8/1 - 7, but the scarab numbers do not resume until e.v.8/18 onwards, omitting the use of ten numbers. The pins as always are not catalogued here. •
- (iii) As usual, the *Corpus* type attributed to the storage jar of the group varies. The Tomb Card records it as 43V4; *Beth Pelet I* records 43E4.
- (iv) The most curious anomaly of this group is the appearance in the Institute Collection of a fine carved amethyst scarab in a gold setting and clearly labelled 545 (Fig. 5.6); nothing is mentioned of this in the Institute catalogue, nor yet does it appear in *Beth Pelet I* or the Tomb Card. Indeed, there is no Tomb Card in the whole of the group of these tombs which mentions such a scarab. Whereas, therefore, it is published with this group, it is felt that in all probability it does not belong to this tomb, although it is of this period.
- (v) The Tomb Card records one toggle pin (broken), but *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI illustrates two pins. There may well be the fragments of two pins in the Institute collection, but only one is capable of reconstruction.

F550

Institute of Archaeology, London.
 (One piece only, British Museum.)
 (e.v.1/ *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV & XV)

The tomb lies in the north-eastern area of the cemetery close to a similarly designed tomb F559. (See Fig. 2)

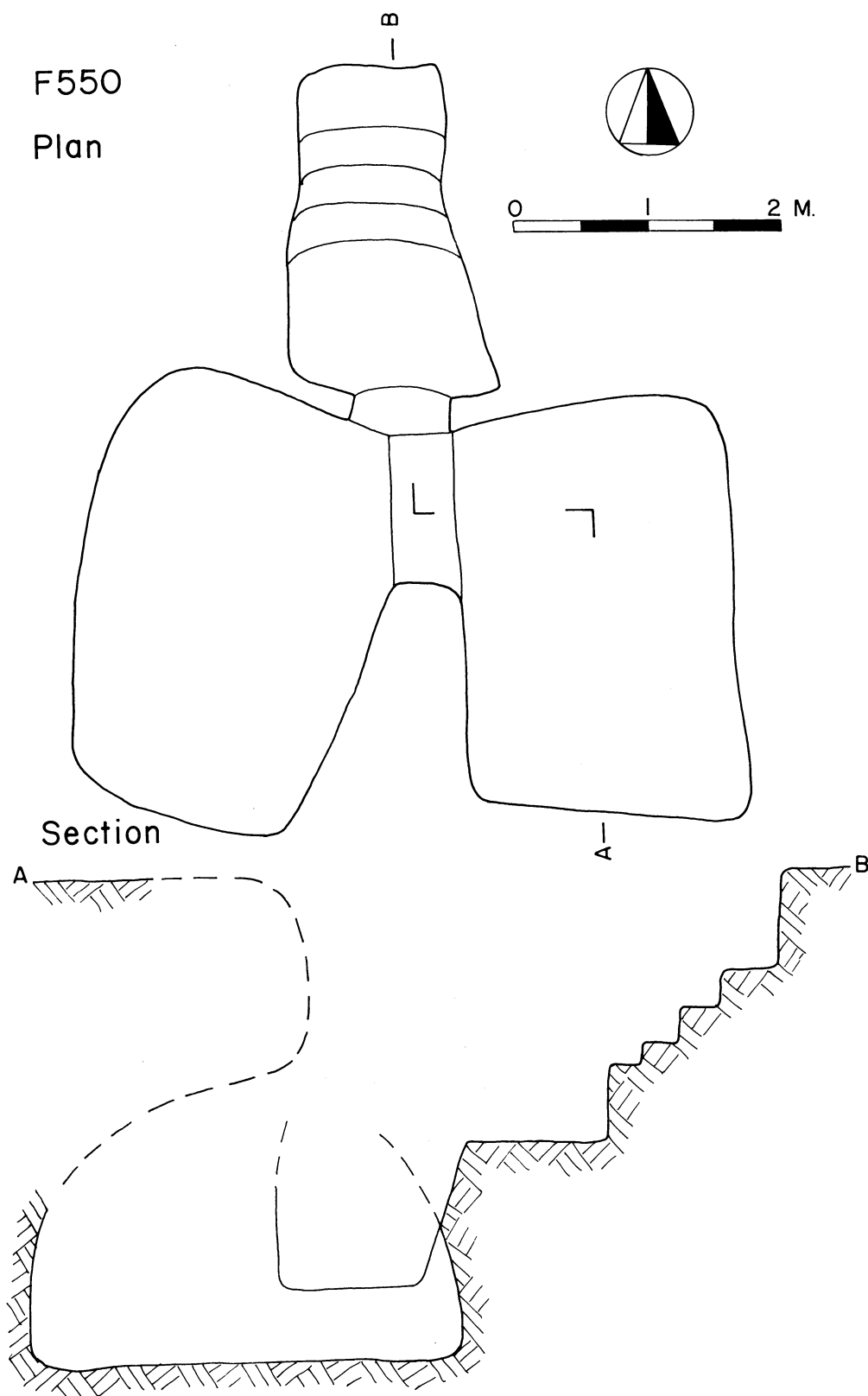
F550**Plan**

Fig. 7

The plan, taken from *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XVII after Petrie, indicates a large stepped shaft and double-chambered tomb. The dromos has six steps and approaches from the north; it is markedly separate from the chambers, having a 'doorway' on to a landing between the two chambers. The chambers also are thus separated from each other by this 'landing' step. Unlike the more usual kidney-shape of the bilobate tombs, this tomb has virtually two separated chambers.

The section has been reconstructed from the depth measurements given and from sketches of similar tomb sections within the group. The roof, however, both in height and shape, is largely conjectural.

Three photographs of the tomb are to be seen in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VIII.

CONTENTS

From the plan *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XVII it is clear that there were five bodies found within the tomb. (*Beth Pelet I* page 5, paragraph 11.) Petrie has observed that they were so placed

' ... that is it impossible for them to have been swathed for burial. The varied position of the legs suggest that after death the body was left to stiffen, and then carried out and buried as it was.'

Two skeletons in the Western Chamber are placed north-south with their heads to the north. The remaining three skeletons of the group were placed in the eastern chamber west-east, two with heads to the east and one to the west. The plan indicates that whilst four of the total are adults, the skeleton nearest the dromos in this eastern chamber (head east) was that of a juvenile. Further, it would seem that the skeleton farthest away from the dromos in the eastern chamber, (head west) was placed in the tomb after one of the other two since it partially overlies it and the skull of the underlying skeleton seems to be missing as though disturbed. (No attempt has been made to render these skeletons on the present tomb plan, but see *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XVII.)

The grave goods form a large group for the cemetery, with nine various bowls, four cylindrical juglets, five dipper juglets, two jugs, two lamps and nine storage jars, together with a number of toggle pins, a bronze dagger, a faience vase, beads and five scarabs.

Of the total of thirty-one vessels, the Institute collection preserves eighteen, including eight of the nine bowls, three of the four cylindrical juglets, all five dipper juglets, one of the two jugs and both the lamps. Although only four of the storage jars are marked NTH on the Tomb Card, none is now preserved leaving five unaccounted for but most probably also left behind. Two pins are preserved, the dagger, vase, beads and the five scarabs.

From the plan it is possible to attribute some of the pottery to one or other of the two chambers of the tomb.

POTTERY

(A photographic illustration of seven selected pieces from this tomb group is shown in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VIII.)

An attempt has been made to assign the catalogued vessels to one or other of the two chambers. This, however, is not always possible, either because the chambers have some *Corpus* types in common or because the *Corpus* types in the report plan are not always those of the Tomb Card catalogue. (See Anomalies.)

The two chambers then contained the following pottery:-

<u>West</u> (two bodies)	4 bowls, 1 cylindrical juglet, 2 dipper juglets, 4 jars and a dagger.
<u>East</u> (three bodies)	5 bowls, 3 cylindrical juglets, 3 dipper juglets, 2 jugs, 2 lamps and 5 jars.

The whereabouts of the scarabs, five in all, is not given.

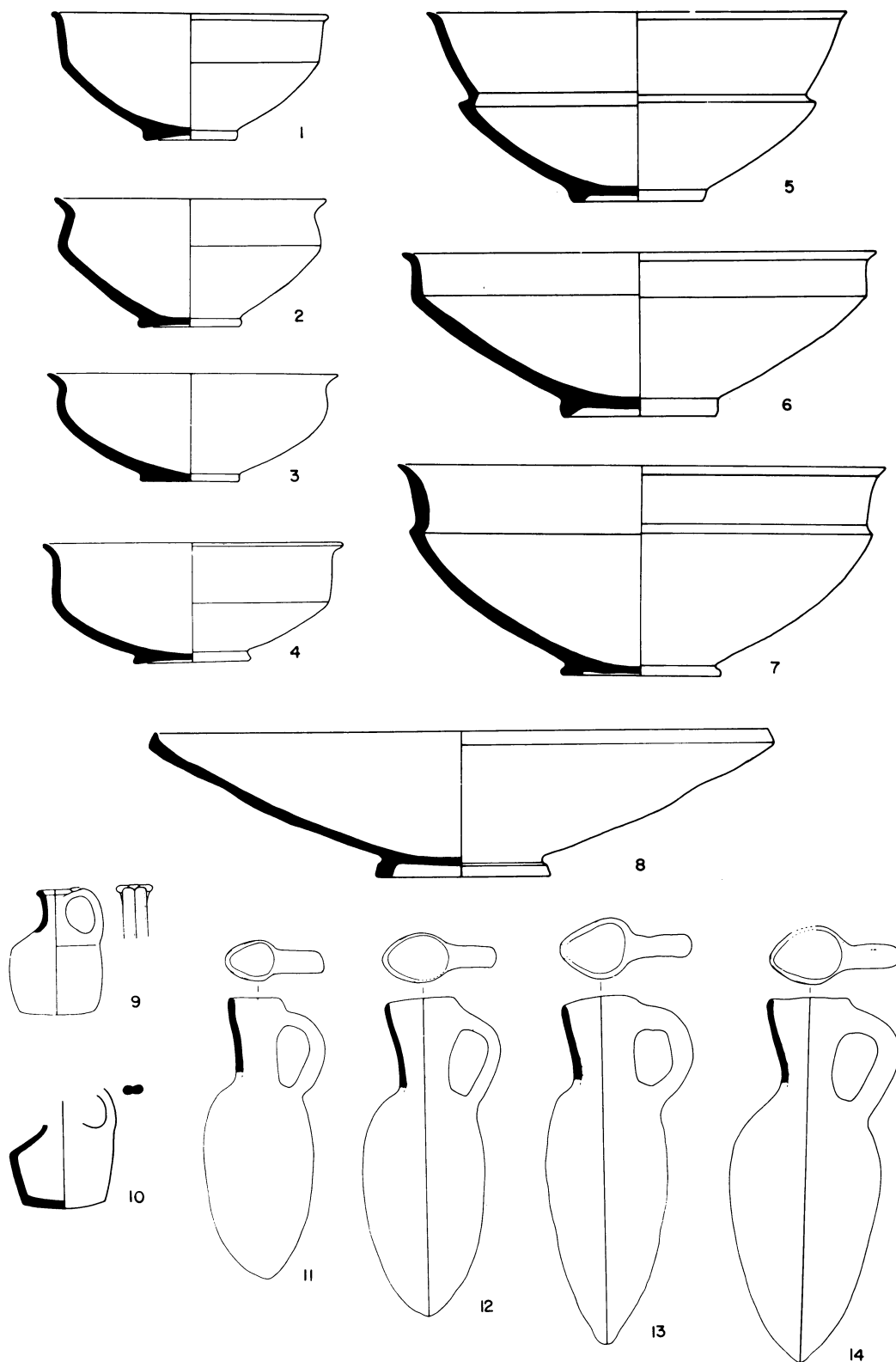


Fig. 8. Scale 1/4

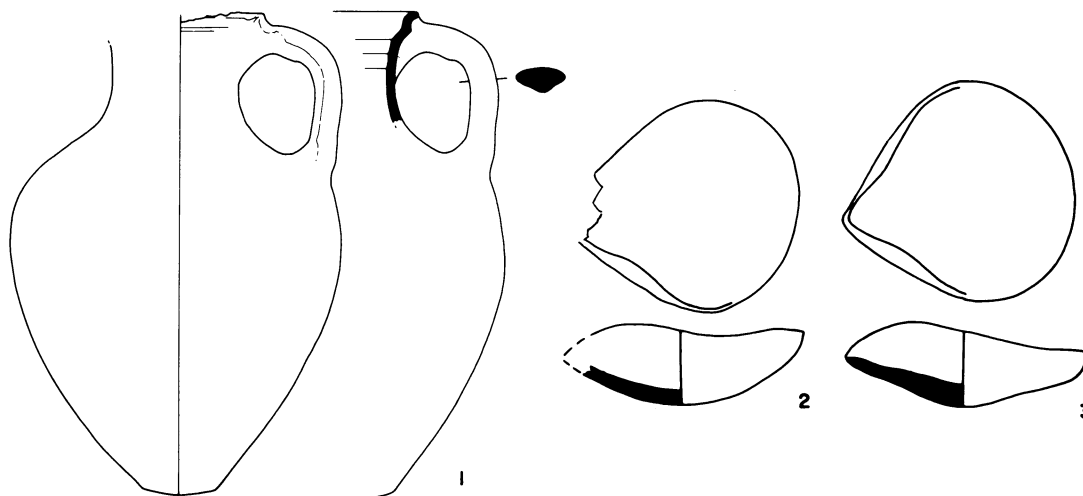


Fig. 9. Scale 1/4

POTTERY

Bowls

- Fig. 8.1 Small carinated bowl (e.v.1/5 F550G 18J4) WEST. Orange-buff ware with buff finish; turning marks below shoulder.
- Fig. 8.2 Small carinated bowl (e.v.1/6 F550U 23J6) WEST. Orange ware with buff self slip.
- Fig. 8.3 Small carinated bowl (e.v.1/6 F550F 23E3) WEST. Soft orange ware, grey-buff slip, turning marks only at base.
- Fig. 8.4 Small carinated bowl (e.v.1/5 F550CC 18J8) EAST. Hard red-orange ware, red mottled appearance.
- Fig. 8.5 Large carinated bowl (e.v.1/2 F550H 23K12) EAST? Red ware with brown core, buff slip inside and out; very clear turning marks below shoulder.
- Fig. 8.6 Large carinated bowl (e.v.1/4 F550BB 18J9) EAST. Dark red-brown ware; exterior has a red blotched appearance; turning marks noticeable on the inside of the vessel.
- Fig. 8.7 Large carinated bowl (e.v.1/3 F550T 23J3) EAST? Hard gritted red ware, very slight traces of wheel burnish, turning marks from shoulder downwards.
- Fig. 8.8 Platter (e.v.1/1 F550S 6C3) EAST. Orange ware, traces of buff slip inside; interior burnished radially.

Juglets

- Fig. 8.9 Small cylindrical juglet (e.v.1/11B F550X 7403) EAST. Orange ware; traces of red slip.
- Fig. 8.10 Small cylindrical juglet (e.v.1/11B F550K 7405) WEST. Dark brown ware; traces of buff finish; badly decayed.
- Not Illustrated Totally fragmented cylindrical juglet (F550Z 740) EAST. (Not registered at Institute of Archaeology.) Orange ware, buff finish.
- Fig. 8.11 Dipper juglet (e.v.1/9 F550DD 5104) EITHER. Hard orange ware, slip variegatedly fired buff and red with vertical burnish.
- Fig. 8.12 Dipper juglet (e.v.1/8 F550E 5104) EITHER. Fine brown ware, buff self finish; turning marks near base.

- Fig. 8.13 Dipper juglet (e.v.1/10 F550FF 5104) EITHER. Orange ware, variegatedly fired buff-orange finish.
- Fig. 8.14 Dipper juglet (e.v.1/7 F550EE 5102) EAST. Grey ware, heavily gritted, light grey/buff slip, vertically burnished.
- Not illustrated Dipper juglet (e.v.1/14 F550L 5104) EITHER. Fragments only. Soft orange ware; buff self(?) slip.

Jugs

- Fig. 9.1 Single handle jug (e.v.1/12 F550Y 38P3) EAST. Dark brown gritted ware, red finish with marks of vertical burnish; very rough turning marks below shoulder.

Lamps

- Fig. 9.2 Single spouted lamp (e.v.1/13b F550AA 91A4) EAST. Red ware, buff slip.
- Fig. 9.3 Single spouted lamp (e.v. 1/13a F550V 91A1) EAST. Brown ware, buff slip.

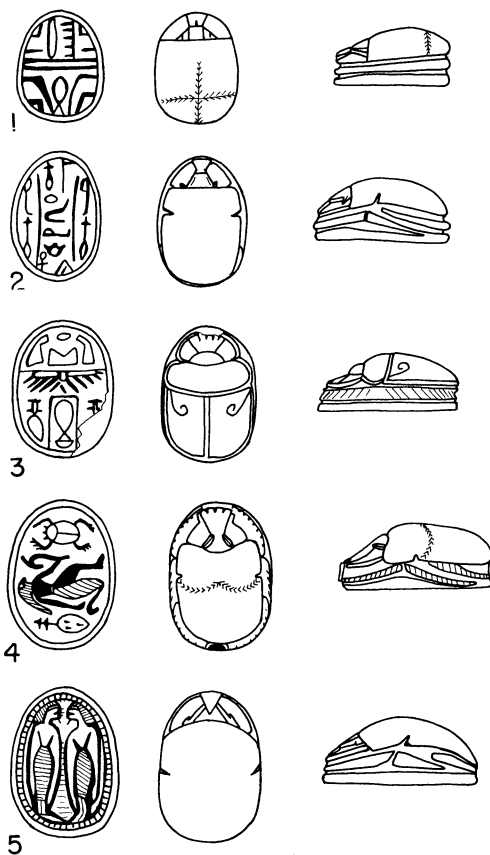


Fig. 10. Scale 1/1.

SCARABS

- Fig. 10.1 (e.v.1/20 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII, 31). White faience (Institute of Archaeology catalogue); ? *rn S*, giving the meaning: 'Protecting the name' (Institute of Archaeology 'Protection of ...')
- Fig. 10.2 (e.v.1/18 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII, 29). Yellow faience (Institute of Archaeology catalogue); *Ntr nfr M* - *tb* - *R di nh*, giving the reading: 'The good god Ma-ib-re given life'. (Institute of Archaeology '... gifted with life.' Dyn. XV ?Sheshi.)

- Fig. 10.3 (e.v.1/19 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII, 30). White faience, discoloured (Institute of Archaeology catalogue); Debased winged sun disk: *S' nb* flanked by ? *Nefer* sign. Good luck or protective signs. Hyksos period.
- Fig. 10.4 (e.v.1/16 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII, 27). White steatite; Hawk headed man (Horus?) with *was* sceptre; flanked by *nefer* behind and *Kheper* sign in front. XV or ? XVI dynasty Hyksos. (Institute of Archaeology catalogue incorrectly both draws and describes the *was* sceptre as a man 'holding a lotus'.)
- Fig. 10.5 (e.v.1/17 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII, 28). White faience (Institute of Archaeology catalogue); two bearded figures facing one another, wearing the *nemes* head-cloth and long kilt.

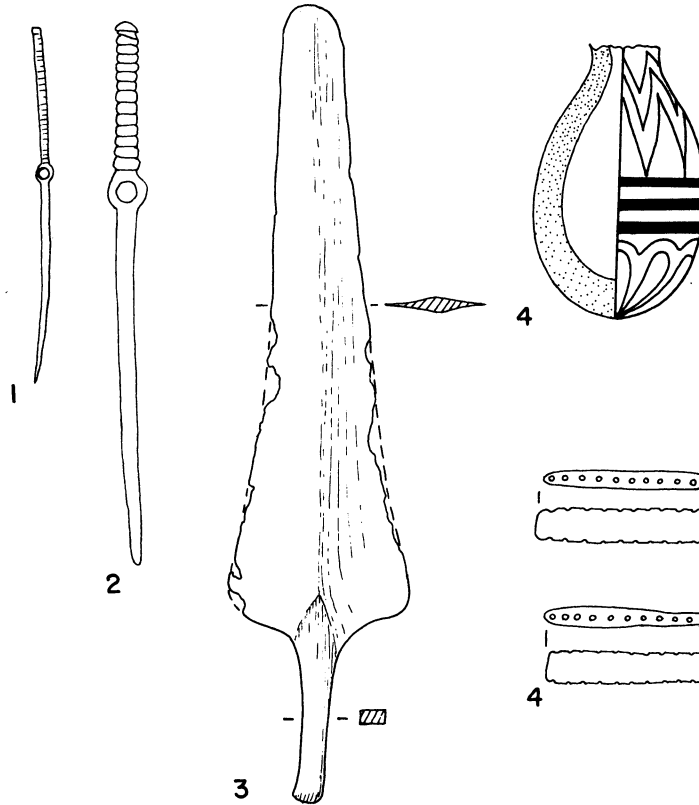


Fig. 11. Scale 1/2.

BRONZE

Pins

- Fig. 11.1 Possibly equivalent to *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI, 17 (Not catalogued in the Institute of Archaeology). Maximum length 9.3 cms. Vertical upper shaft with light horizontal grooves; lower shaft slightly curved. Analysis: BM550/2 copper-arsenic alloy. Table 1. No. 1.
- Fig. 11.2 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI, 16 (Not catalogued in the Institute of Archaeology). Maximum length 14.4 cms. Vertical upper shaft with heavy horizontal grooves; lower shaft plain. Analysis: BM550/1 heavily corroded; analysis impossible.

Dagger

- Fig. 11.3 (e.v.1/15 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI, 14). Maximum length 21.1 cms. Maximum width 4.8 cms. Tanged flat slightly ribbed blade with concave edges and rounded point. Not available for analysis.

FAIENCE

- Fig. 11.4 Glazed faience vase (BM Western Asiatic Department L858, *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI, 15). Incomplete. White faience, green glaze, brown paint in a chevron, bar and petal decoration. Described by Petrie as 'Kohl Pot'. (NB discrepancy in the chevron decoration.)

BONE

- Fig. 11.5 Two of ten bone bars of varying length, each having ten holes passing right through the narrow dimension. The purpose of these is unclear. Because of the obvious decimal coincidence of ten bars with ten holes they might be of metric origin. (Not mentioned on the Tomb Card, *Beth Pelet I* or the Institute of Archaeology catalogue.)

BEADS

- Not illust- Twenty-nine small cowrie shells, each with the top missing, presumably to assist
rated threading.
- Not illust- Four small carnelian beads, two lozenge shaped, one cylindrical and one ring shaped.
rated
- Not illust- Several hundred very small pottery and faience beads (?), tubular in shape.
rated
- Not illust- A number of small mother of pearl disks with holes through them (maximum width 6mm.)
rated

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) As frequently happens among this group, presumably because of their comparative scarcity, there is a confused and variant set of readings given for the typing of the jugs in the tomb.

The Tomb Card records two jugs only, F550N and F550Y which read 38B2 and 34P3 respectively. In the *Corpus*, there is no such class 34P3, but there is a class 38P3, and this tomb 550 is given as a source, as indeed it is for 38B2. The Tomb Card has an ink adjustment at F550Y from 34P3 to 38P3 as a result.

Despite this change, the plan of the tomb in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XVII which gives all the *Corpus* numbers of the vessels found preserves the original typing of the Tomb Card, i.e. 34P3 and 38B2. Accordingly conflating both sets of information, the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue of the group Pl. XV gives all the variants as occurrent types, 34P3, 38B2 and 38P3, making three jugs in all, not the original two. Undoubtedly the correct typology to adopt is the reading 38B2 and 38P3, since the 34P type is a XXth Dynasty form (unless of course this is the source of the original confusion).

- (ii) Two cylindrical juglets of the original four on the Tomb Card are catalogued in the Institute of Archaeology collection. A third cylindrical juglet does however lodge there also, albeit fragmentary. It has been restored to the group.
- (iii) The usual discrepancies occur among the typing of the nine storage jars; the Tomb Card has types 43 R8, T4 & V4 whereas the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue has 43 D4, E4 & F3.

F550Q and F550R originally were typed on the Tomb Card as 41N and 41M respectively, patently an error to judge from the photograph in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VIII where these jars are shown. They have been amended at some time to read 43A3 and 43A2 which has been perpetuated in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue and the *Beth Pelet I* plan.

The bowl types vary considerably from one source to another:

Tomb Card:	6C3, 18J4, 7 & 8, 21B, 23E3, J3, J4, & K12
<i>Beth Pelet I</i>	6C3, 18J4, 8 & 9, 21B, 23E3, K18, & K19
<i>Beth Pelet I</i>	6C3, 18J4, 8 & 9, 21B.

The class 23 is completely omitted from the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue.

- (iv) Oddly, the five scarabs of this tomb do not feature at all on the Tomb Card, although they are clearly catalogued in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV as five scarabs.
- (v) Two pins are recorded on the Tomb Card and two are illustrated in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI, 16 & 17. No. 16 is certainly Fig. 23b.2, but 17 is both undecorated and is far too large easily to be equated with Fig. 23b.1.
- (vi) The faience pot in Pl. VI varies slightly in design to the one now in the British Museum - possibly a slip in the drawing. More interestingly, the size of the vessel is not correctly represented as a 2:3 reduction. From an observation of the actual vessel, it would seem that it was originally drawn 1:2 and then reduced 2:3 to give an actual reduction of its original height as 1:3.

F551

Institute of Archaeology, London.
(e.v.2/ *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV & XV)

The tomb lies in the north-western area of the cemetery (see Fig. 2).

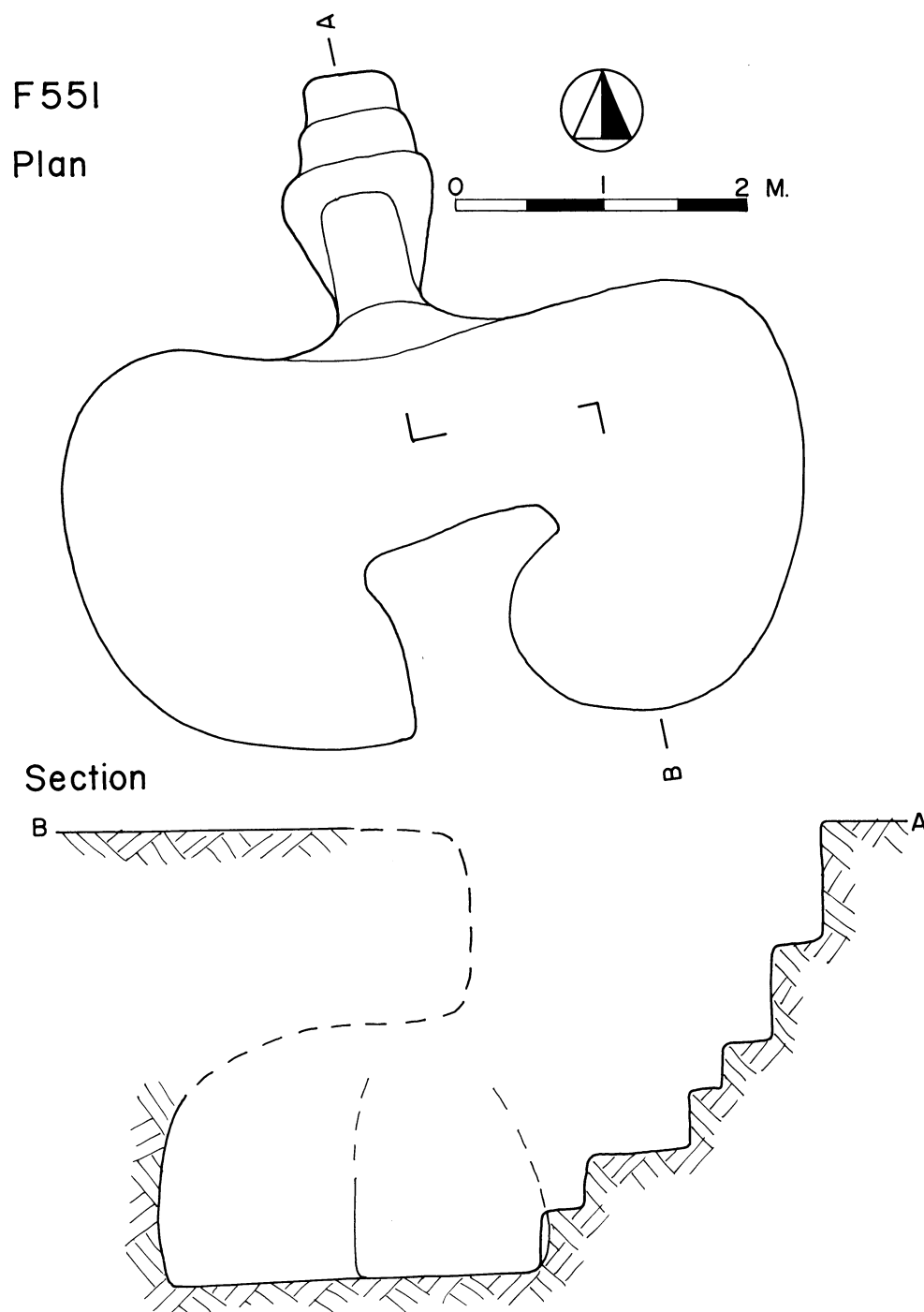


Fig. 12

The plan, after Petrie *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XVII, is that of a large stepped shaft and bilobate chamber tomb with the usual six-stepped dromos. The axis of the shaft and chamber bear slightly west of north by some 12°, but otherwise the tomb conforms with others of this type with its entrance from the north.

The dromos forms a separate area from the chamber, having a marked 'doorway' at the bottom step. Apparently this doorway was completely blocked with large stone slabs (*Beth Pelet I* page 5, paragraph 11) which were thought sufficiently unusual and important to merit a photograph (*Beth Pelet I* Pl. VIII). The blocking is significant in that material was found both in the dromos and the chamber which can clearly be divided into two separate groups.

CONTENTS

No mention is made on the Tomb Card of any skeletal remains, but the plan of the tomb in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XVIII shows a single skull in the southern part of the eastern chamber. Groups of pottery in other parts of the tomb would indicate that other remains have been lost. The tomb contained twenty-nine vessels in all, divided into two groups. The first, a group of five vessels, was found in the stepped dromos area, and judging by the blocking might well represent a final burial; the group consisted of three bowls, a dipper juglet and a jug. The second group was found in the chamber, consisting of the remaining twenty-four vessels; five bowls, seven cylindrical juglets, three dipper juglets, two jugs, two lamps, four storage jars and one cooking pot.

Of the twenty-nine vessels, six are marked NTH on the Tomb Card, and one, a bowl in the stairway, was found in fragments. The remaining twenty-two vessels are presently represented by sixteen catalogued at the Institute and one uncatalogued piece, making a total of seventeen available for publication and five unaccounted for.

In addition to the pottery, three toggle pins are recorded on the Tomb Card, together with a bronze dagger and seven scarabs, one of which belonged to the dromos group. Also, there are a number of fragments of bone inlay from the western part of the chamber, as well as four metal beads, two of which are very small ring shaped beads, and the other two are very small lozenge shaped, although none of this material is mentioned on the Tomb Card. It would seem likely also that, although unrecorded, there should be a small alabaster jar added to the group.

The material has been set out in the description, though not in the plates, as two groups, that of the stairway and that of the chamber. A photograph of a selection of the contents of the tomb is shown in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VIII.

No attempt has been made further to subdivide the material from the chamber despite the suggestive nature of the numbered locations on the plan *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XVII. If F550 is any guide, it would seem that some objects are clearly communal and the exact position of other vessels in relation to the burials is quite arbitrary.

GROUP I - STAIRWAY

The Tomb Card distinguishes this group by the use of a capital A followed by a number.

POTTERY

Bowls

- Fig. 13.3 Small carinated bowl (e.v.2/2 F551A2 18J6). Hard grey-brown ware, light grey finish, turning marks to base from shoulder.
- Fig. 13.6 Large carinated bowl (e.v.2/1b F551A4 23K6). Gritted orange ware, fine buff slip, turning marks below shoulder.

Juglets

- Fig. 13.12 Small dipper juglets (e.v.2/6 F551 probably A5 51G7). Hard orange ware.

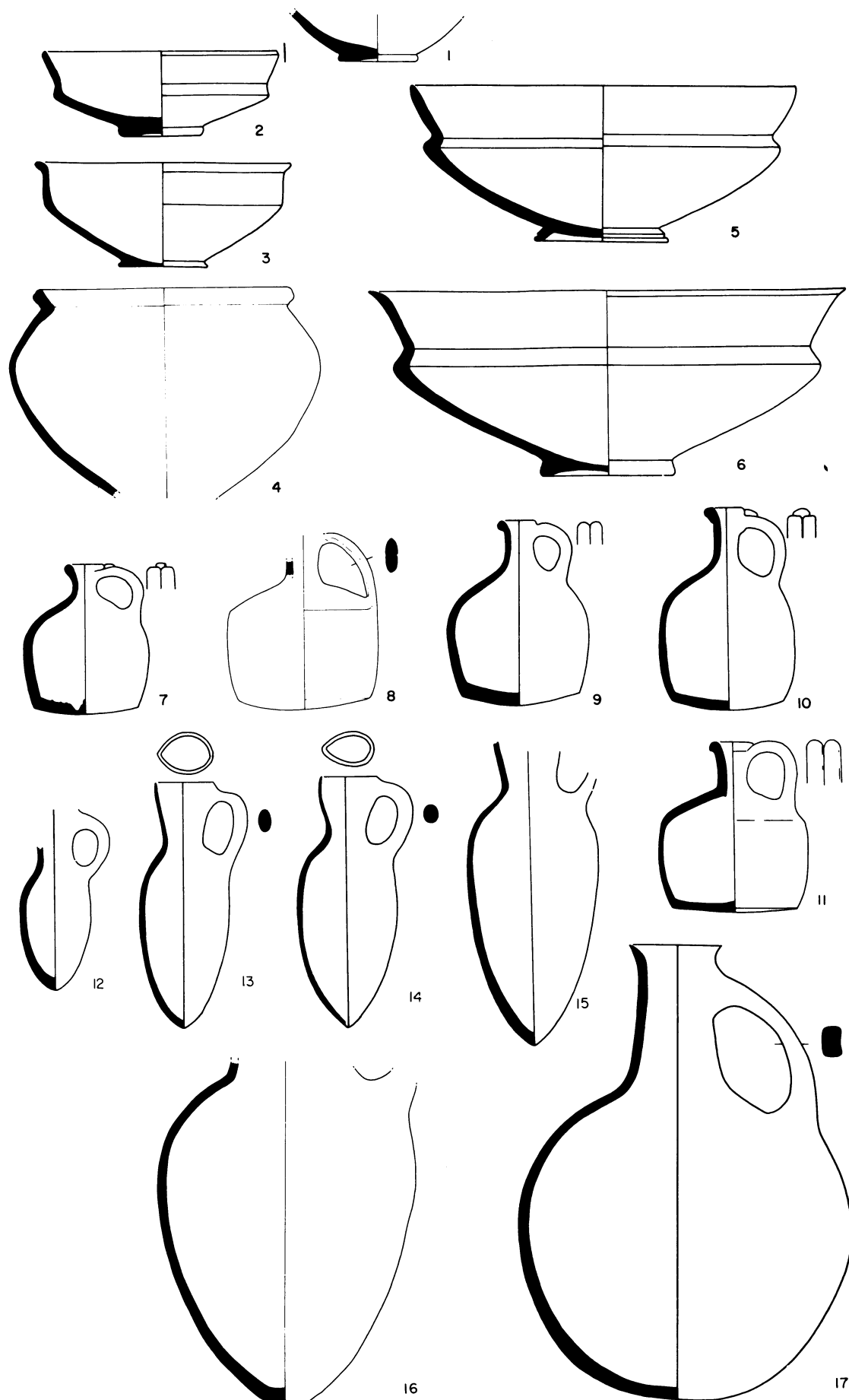


Fig. 13. Scale 1/4.

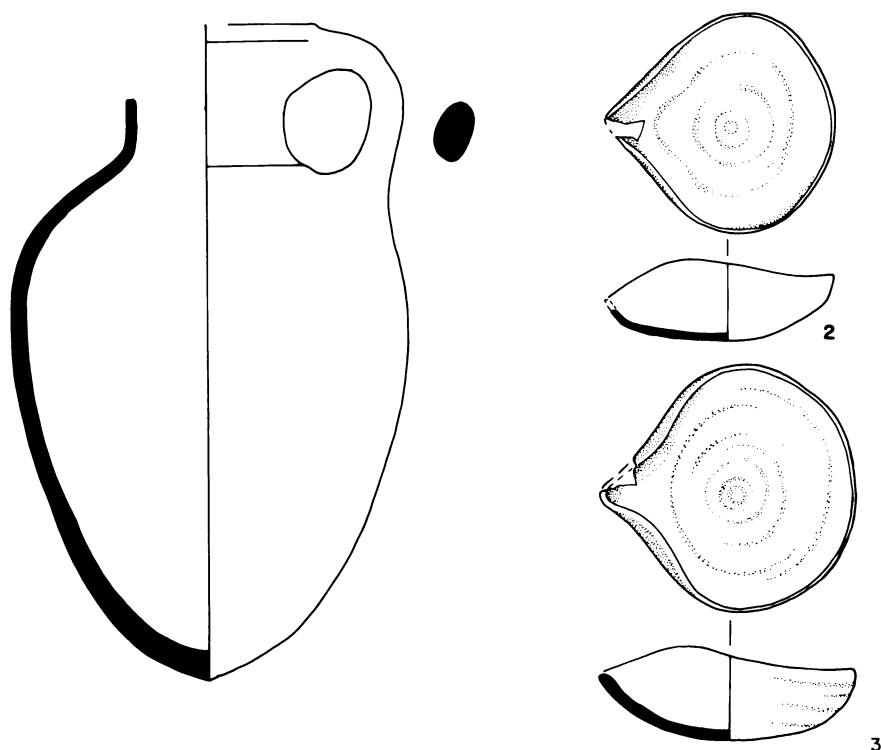


Fig. 14. Scale 1/4.

Jug

Fig. 14.1 Single handle jug (e.v.2/12 F551A1 38H5). Grey ware.

SCARAB

Fig. 15.7 (e.v.2/19 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII,11). Limestone? (or 'steatite'); white faded blue. Squared scroll pattern, *S*, *R* followed by a cartouche with a debased royal name. The Institute of Archaeology catalogue reads: *S' R' M' nb R'*, giving the meaning 'Son of the Sun, Ma-neb-re'. This could be a prenomen for Sheshi.

GROUP 2 - CHAMBER

POTTERY

Bowls

Fig 13.1 Small bowl? (Not registered anywhere). Could be the fragmented bowl from the stairway F551. Grey-orange ware, thick grey slip; marks of turning around the base.

Fig. 13.2 Small carinated bowl (e.v.2/3 F551W 23K4). Thick brown ware with grits; coarse red-grey mottled finish.

Fig. 13.4 Cooking pot? (e.v.2/15 F551U 32E3). Coarse orange ware with buff exterior; roughly made, charcoal-blackened outside.

Fig. 13.5 Large carinated bowl (e.v.2/1a F551G 23K8). Light orange ware, light grey-buff slip. Interior radially burnished below shoulder; turning marks on exterior below shoulder to base.

Juglets

- Fig. 13.7 Cylindrical juglet (e.v.2/9 F551Q 7407). Orange ware, red slip with vertical burnish.
- Fig. 13.8 Cylindrical juglet (e.v.2/10 F551R 7401 by elimination). Orange ware, thin buff slip, vertical burnish, turning marks near base.
- Fig. 13.9 Cylindrical juglet (e.v.2/9 F551N 7407). Grey ware, light grey slip with vertical burnish. Turning marks below shoulder and around base.
- Fig. 13.10 Cylindrical juglet (e.v.2/8 F551O 7407). Dark grey ware with drab grey slip; traces of vertical burnish. Turning marks on base.
- Fig. 13.11 Cylindrical juglet (unregistered F551H 74012). Buff ware, with worn buff-orange finish.
- Fig. 13.13 Dipper juglet (e.v.2/5 F551T 51G4). See 'Anomalies'. Orange ware with dark red-buff blotched slip; vertical burnish.
- Fig. 13.14 Dipper juglet (e.v.2/4 F551V 51G3). Buff ware with buff grits; surface very badly pitted.
- Fig. 13.15 Dipper juglet (e.v.2/7 F551K 51G2). Grey ware with worn yellow-grey slip. Traces of vertical burnish.

Jugs

- Fig. 13.16 Single handle jug (e.v.2/13 F551L 35P2). Grey-buff ware with grey finish. Surface worn and concreted; turning marks below shoulder.
- Fig. 13.17 Cypriot jug (e.v.2/11 F551P 68R). Hand made grey-brown ware with black on red decoration. The dark red paint is overpainted with zones of parallel black lines, each zone perpendicular to its neighbours. The paint is very worn and flaked. (The piece is in every way anomalous to the whole tomb group.)

Lamps

- Fig. 14.2 Single spout lamp (e.v.2/14 F551Y 91A1). Grey ware with light grey gritted finish.
- Fig. 14.3 Single spout lamp. (e.v.2/14a F551X 91A4). Orange-brown ware, natural finish. This piece indicates the method of manufacture, with the rim and upper wall fine and wheel made. The lower part and the base are rough and heavy. The process is that the one-time pedestal on which the lamp was made was not turned off since the vessel would not sit flush on the wheel once the nozzle had been made. The pedestal was therefore scraped and smoothed roughly over the lower part to reduce the thickness and the danger of cracking.

SCARABS

- Fig. 15.1 (e.v.2/23 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII,16). Steatite, yellowish; *Nb* sign (for good luck) 'nh n R' meaning 'Life of Ra'.
- Fig. 15.2 (e.v.2/20 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII,13). Steatite, yellow. Above, two *uraei* flanking a papyrus clump representing the North. Centre, debased winged sun disk. Below, two *nefer* signs signifying good luck.
- Fig. 15.3 (e.v.2/18 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII,10). Steatite, yellowish; kneeling deity; standing falcon deity with outspread wings possibly protecting *Kheper* sign.
- Fig. 15.4 (e.v.2/21 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII,14). Steatite, white; possibly a floral/lotus and a spiral design, or possibly an insect (?) design.
- Fig. 15.5 (e.v.2/22 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII,15). White steatite; Above, *Kheper* flanked by *djed* sign and lotus antithetically. Centre, debased winged disk. Below, group of three unreadable hieroglyphs repeated.
- Fig. 15.6 (e.v.2/17 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII,12). Faience, yellow; debased papyrus clump with striations for water; two buds possibly at base (Institute of Archaeology catalogue 'lotus').

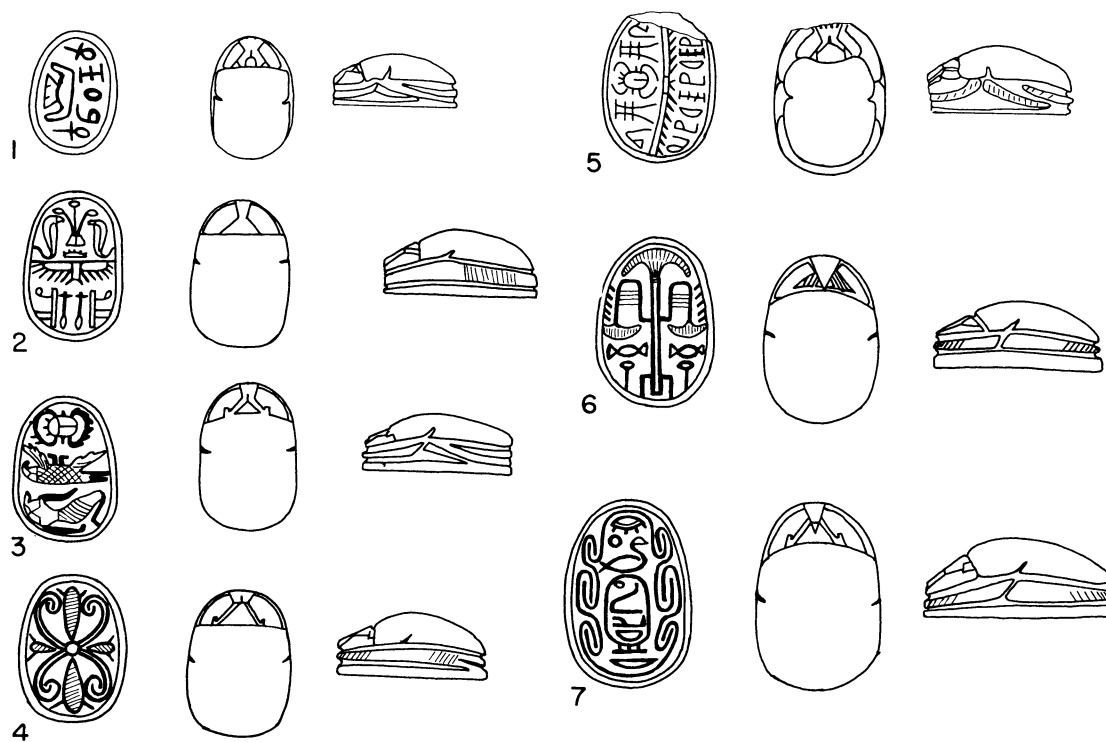


Fig. 15. Scale 1/1.

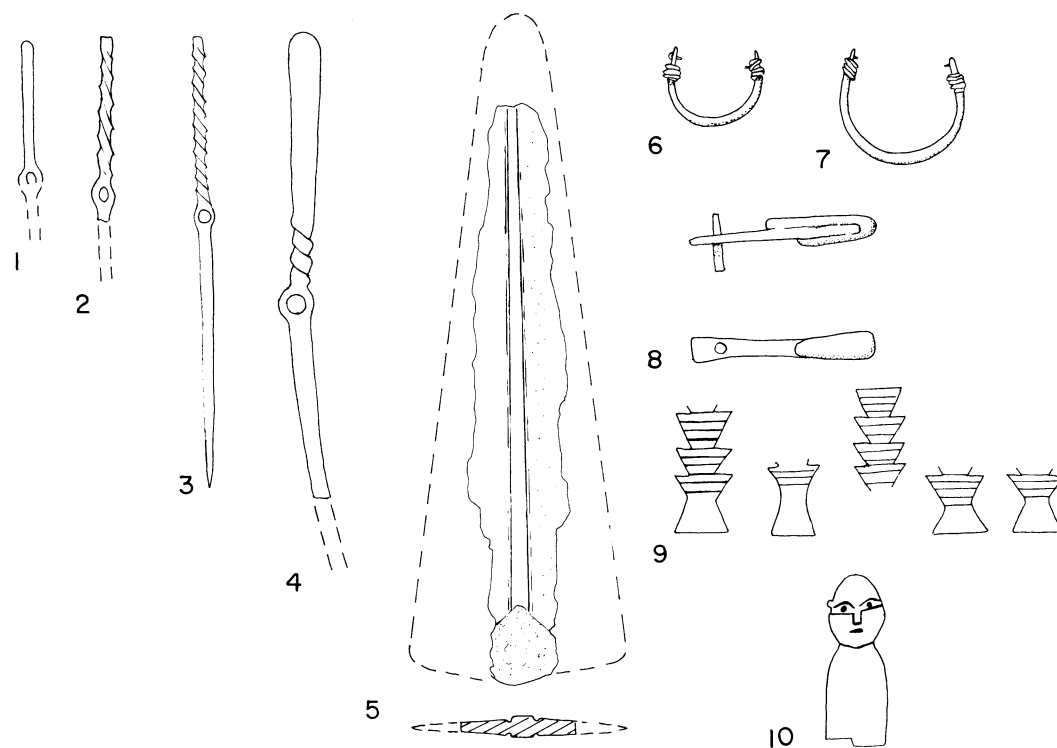


Fig. 16. Scale 1/2.

BRONZE

Pins

- Fig. 16.1 Ought to equal *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI,5. Maximum length 4.2 cms. Incomplete. Vertical upper shaft, plain. Lower shaft missing. Analysis: BM551/5 copper. Quantitative analysis not attempted.
- Fig. 16.2 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI,6. Maximum length 4.9 cms. Incomplete. Vertical twisted square sectioned upper shaft; lower shaft missing. Analysis: heavily corroded, analysis not attempted.
- Fig. 16.3 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI,8. Maximum length 11.9 cms. Vertical twisted square sectioned upper shaft; plain slightly curved lower shaft. Analysis: BM551/1 copper-arsenic alloy. Quantitative analysis; Table 1. No. 2.
- Fig. 16.4 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI,7. Maximum length 12.3 cms. Incomplete. Swollen headed upper shaft with three twists above eye. Lower shaft slightly curved but now incomplete. The probable original length according to *Beth Pelet I* is 18.0 cms. Analysis: BM551/2 copper-tin alloy. Quantitative analysis not attempted.

Dagger

- Fig. 16.5 e.v.2/16 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI,11. Maximum length 17.7 cms. Maximum width (incomplete) 2.5 cms. The dagger is very badly diseased and the form bears no relationship to the drawing in *Beth Pelet I*. It was apparently a double sided flat blade with double sided midrib and two rivet holes near the base. The broken line of the figure shows the *Beth Pelet I* outline. Analysis: BM551/8 copper-tin alloy. Quantitative analysis: Table 1. No. 5.

Rings

- Fig. 16.6 Scarab ring. Clearance between ends 1.9 cms. Analysis: BM551/4 copper-arsenic-tin alloy. Quantitative analysis not attempted.
- Fig. 16.7 Scarab ring. Clearance between ends 2.4 cms. Analysis: BM551/3 copper-arsenic alloy. Quantitative analysis: Table 1. No. 3.

Miscellaneous Bronze

- Fig. 16.8 Rivetted dagger fitting. (cf. F564). Maximum length 4.9 cms. Maximum height 0.7 cms. A length of metal covered in metal at one end and rivetted at the other. Analysis: BM551/6 copper-arsenic alloy. Quantitative analysis: Table 1. No. 4.

BONE INLAY

- Fig. 16.9 A number (about thirty) fragments of bone inlay of a 'pylon' design with horizontal grooving on the upper section. The probable total which the number of fragments would represent must be at least six complete 'pylons'. One only is shown in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI,10. Five pieces are illustrated here, some of them joined together.
- Fig. 16.10 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI,9. One carved piece of bone inlay in the form of a human head and the upper part of the torso.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) A confusion has arisen over the *Corpus* typing of the dipper juglets. On the Tomb Card there are strictly only two, F551K 51G2 and F551V 51G3. In addition, however, there are two further juglets, F551A5 and F551T which are given the type numbers 59N1 and 59G4 respectively. The total would represent two MBII dipper juglets and two Late Bronze Age/Iron Age handled bottles respectively.

The Institute collection preserves four dipper juglets from this tomb: e.v.2/4, 5, 6 and 7 of which two are the expected F551K and F551V. A third is F551T and the fourth is unmarked. F551T, one of the offending juglets, is type-marked 51G4 (not 59G4). The final juglet, marked only 51G7, must be the vessel F551A5, an error having been made in the original typing.

Furthermore, a conflation of these sources may be observed in the *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XV catalogue for this tomb. Four dipper juglets are given, 51G2, 3, 6 and 7 but 59G4 and N1 are retained. It would appear that once they had been included in error on the Tomb Card, their existence could not be disproved; with the homecoming of four dipper juglets therefore, the total of four became six. The two juglets marked 59 on the Tomb Card can now be restored as dipper juglets.

- (ii) As always, the storage jars are retyped in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue. The Tomb Card reads 43H, R6, T4 and the publication reads 43D2 and 5, F2 and 3, J3. Further, however, the total on the Tomb Card is only four, whereas the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue total is five.
 - (iii) The cylindrical juglets vary their typing in each source. The Tomb Card gives 7401, 7 and 12. The *Beth Pelet I* plan gives 7401, 2 and 7. The *Beth Pelet I* catalogue gives 7401, 2, 7 and 15 and the *Corpus* cites examples from the tomb under 7402, 7 and 15 (the *Corpus* does not illustrate the form 74012).
 - (iv) Among the small finds in the Institute collection are eleven fragments of badly worn and weathered alabaster, presumably the remains of a small vessel(s); no record of such a vessel occurs on the Tomb Card, nor yet in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue. However, its provenance is reassured by the plan *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XVII, which shows a 'Glaze Kohl Pot' near the door in the east part of the chamber. One might presume that this is the alabaster. (Although the use of the word 'Glaze' would normally suggest faience rather than alabaster.)
 - (v) Three pins are recorded on the Tomb Card but four are illustrated in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI, and the same four are still present in the Institute of Archaeology collection. This might suggest that one pin is additional to this group, since excavation but before publication.
- The dagger fitting (Fig. 16.8) is not mentioned anywhere, either because it is unique and therefore not illustrated, or because it does not belong here at all.
- (vi) The plan Pl. XVII preserves two additional vessels in the chamber to those on the Tomb Card; they are one dipper juglet and one cylindrical juglet, bringing the chamber total to twenty-six vessels instead of twenty-four. This cannot be a confusion of the staircase material, nor yet the juglet typing; although the staircase material is not shown on the plan the total number should be twenty-nine vessels.

F554

Institute of Archaeology, London
(e.v.28/ *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV & XV)

The tomb is situated just north of the centre of the cemetery. (See Fig. 2)

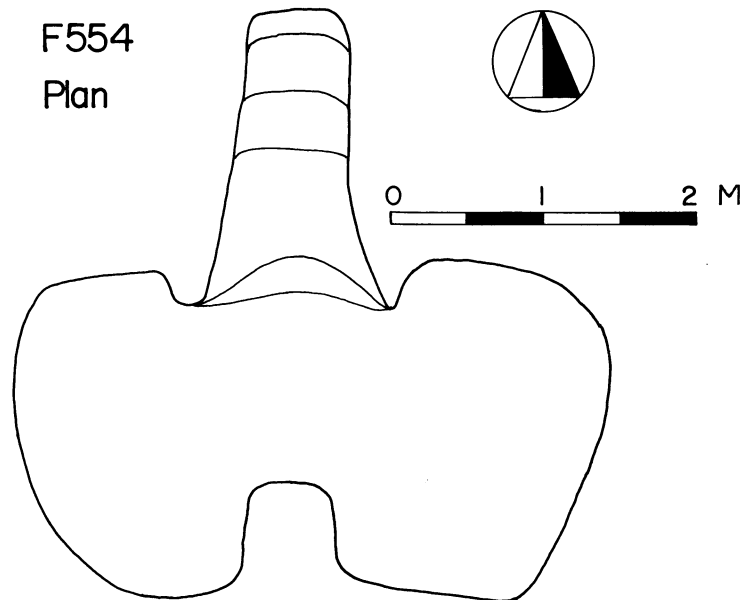


Fig. 17

The plan is a rescaling of Petrie's plan of *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XVIII. No section is possible since neither *Beth Pelet I* nor the Tomb Card give the heights of the roof. The tomb is a small stepped shaft and bilobate chamber tomb with a six-stepped dromos, (presumably steep stepped). As with all the others of this type, the entrance is from the north.

CONTENTS

For a tomb of this size, the contents are few. No skeletal remains are recorded, but the grave goods included three bowls, the cylindrical juglet, one dipper juglet, two lamps and two storage jars, together with one toggle pin, one dagger, three scarabs, some fragments of bone inlay and the fragments of a faience vase. Of the nine vessels, five still remain; one storage jar was marked NTH, leaving one bowl, one cylindrical juglet and one storage jar unaccounted for. The pin and the faience are also missing.

POTTERY

Bowls

Fig. 18.1 Small plain bowl (e.v.28/2 F554D 15M with handle). Fine light buff ware, hard fired; surface very worn, but traces of dark red paint where protected around handle.

Fig. 18.2 Large plain bowl (e.v.28/1 F554A 6D1). Orange ware with grey core.

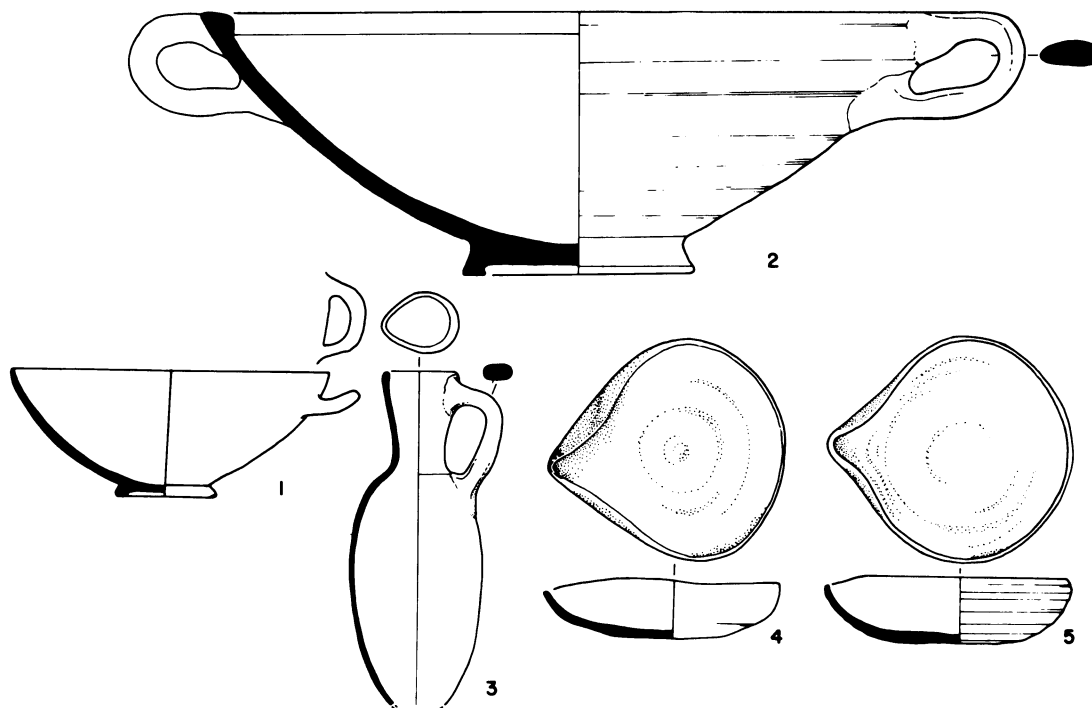


Fig. 18. Scale 1/4

Juglets

- Fig. 18.3 Dipper juglet (e.v.28/3 F554J 51G4). Brown ware with grey slip; clear marks of vertical burnish but very worn.

Lamps

- Fig. 18.4 Single spouted lamp (e.v.3/11a F554F 91A1). (The lamp is wrongly catalogued - see 'Anomalies'). Buff-brown ware finely made; light grey slip, roughly burnished inside and out.
- Fig. 18.5 Single spouted lamp (e.v.28/4 F554C 91A3). Red ware with grey core, red slip inside and out - possibly once burnished. A grey deposit is noticeable inside.

SCARABS

- Fig. 19.1 (e.v.28/8 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XII,139). Steatite; grey; *nefer* sign for 'good luck' surrounded by six sets of concentric circles.
- Fig. 19.2 (e.v.28/7 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XII,138). Steatite; yellow; geometric design with loops.
- Fig. 19.3 (e.v.28/6 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XII,137). Steatite; standing figure with left arm upraised, facing garbled hieroglyphs - unreadable.

BRONZE

Dagger

- Fig. 20.1 (e.v.28/5 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XI,82). Maximum length 15.7 incomplete; breadth at hilt 4.0 cms. Flanged 'I' section hilt - handle missing (*Beth Pelet I* describes the handle as 'inlaid'). Plain tapering blade; point missing. Not available for analysis.

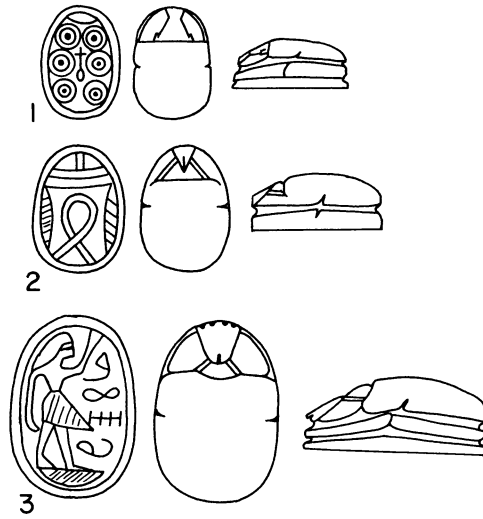


Fig. 19. Scale 1/1.

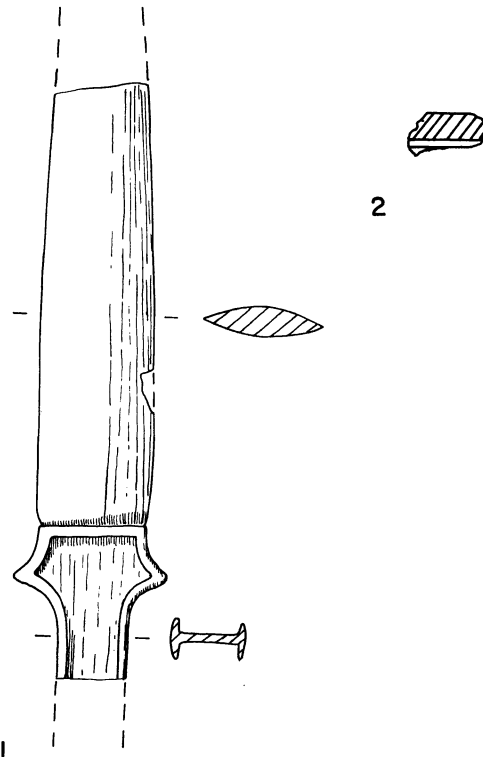


Fig. 20. Scale 1/2.

BONE INLAY

Fig. 20.2 One fragment of broken bone inlay, carved with two horizontal bars and one side of the flanking chevron design.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) The most obvious anomaly is the omission from the Institute of Archaeology catalogue of F554F, the smaller of the two lamps of the group. It had been erroneously catalogued under F555 (which see) but it is here restored with its original Institute of Archaeology number.
- (ii) The Tomb Card originally classed F554E as 21W2, but the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue and the *Corpus* cite it as 21M. At some time later, the Tomb Card was changed accordingly.
- (iii) The dipper juglet F554J appeared originally on the Tomb Card as 51G4'. It appears the same in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue and in the *Corpus*, but an ink correction of the Tomb Card changes the typing to 51G^v, a curious correction since this type is not shown in the *Corpus*.

F555

Institute of Archaeology, London.
 (One piece British Museum.)
 (e.v.3 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV & XV)

The tomb lies at the extreme northern end of the cemetery (see Fig. 2).

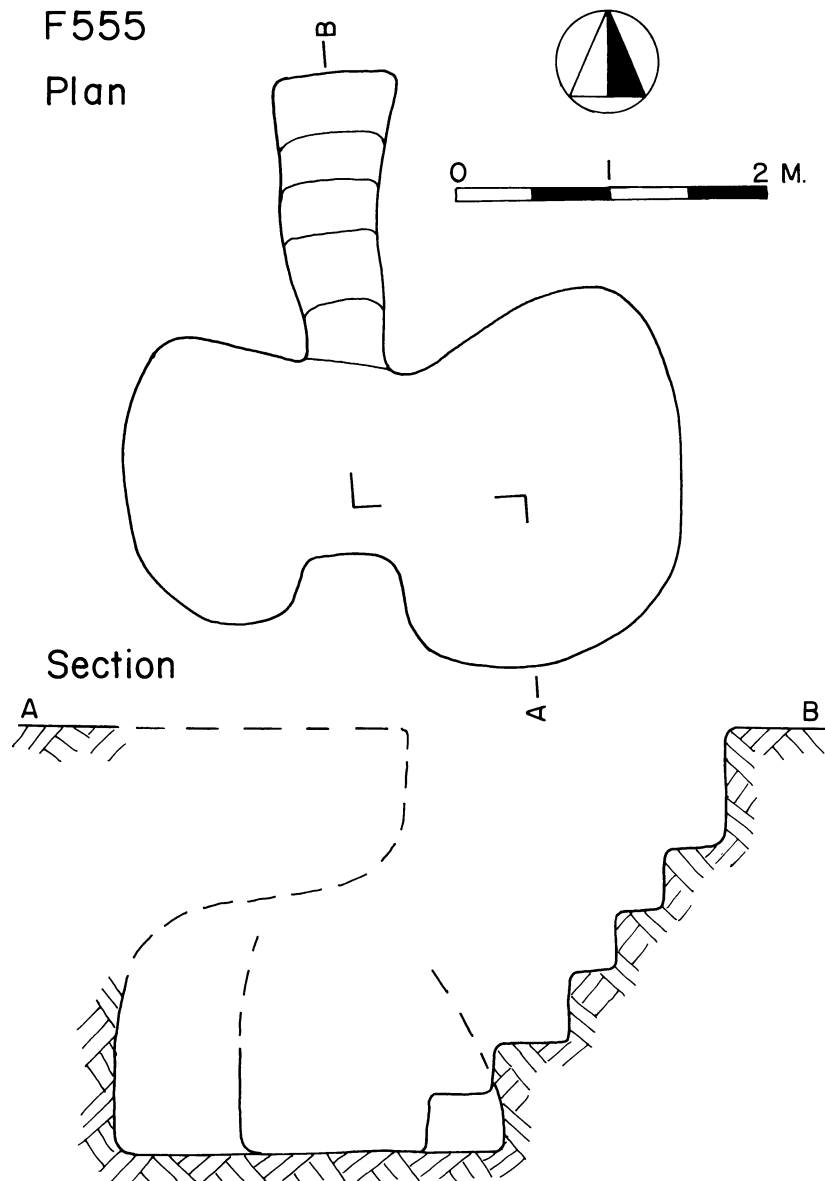
F555**Plan**

Fig. 21

The plan is taken from *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XVII. It illustrates a tomb with a stepped shaft and bilobate chamber. The shaft has six steps entering from the north. No measurements are given for the roof which is here reconstructed tentatively in the section. A photograph of this tomb occurs in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VIII.

CONTENTS

No bodies are mentioned on the Tomb Card, but one skull has been drawn in at the southern end of the western chamber in the *Beth Pelet I* illustration. According to the Tomb Card,

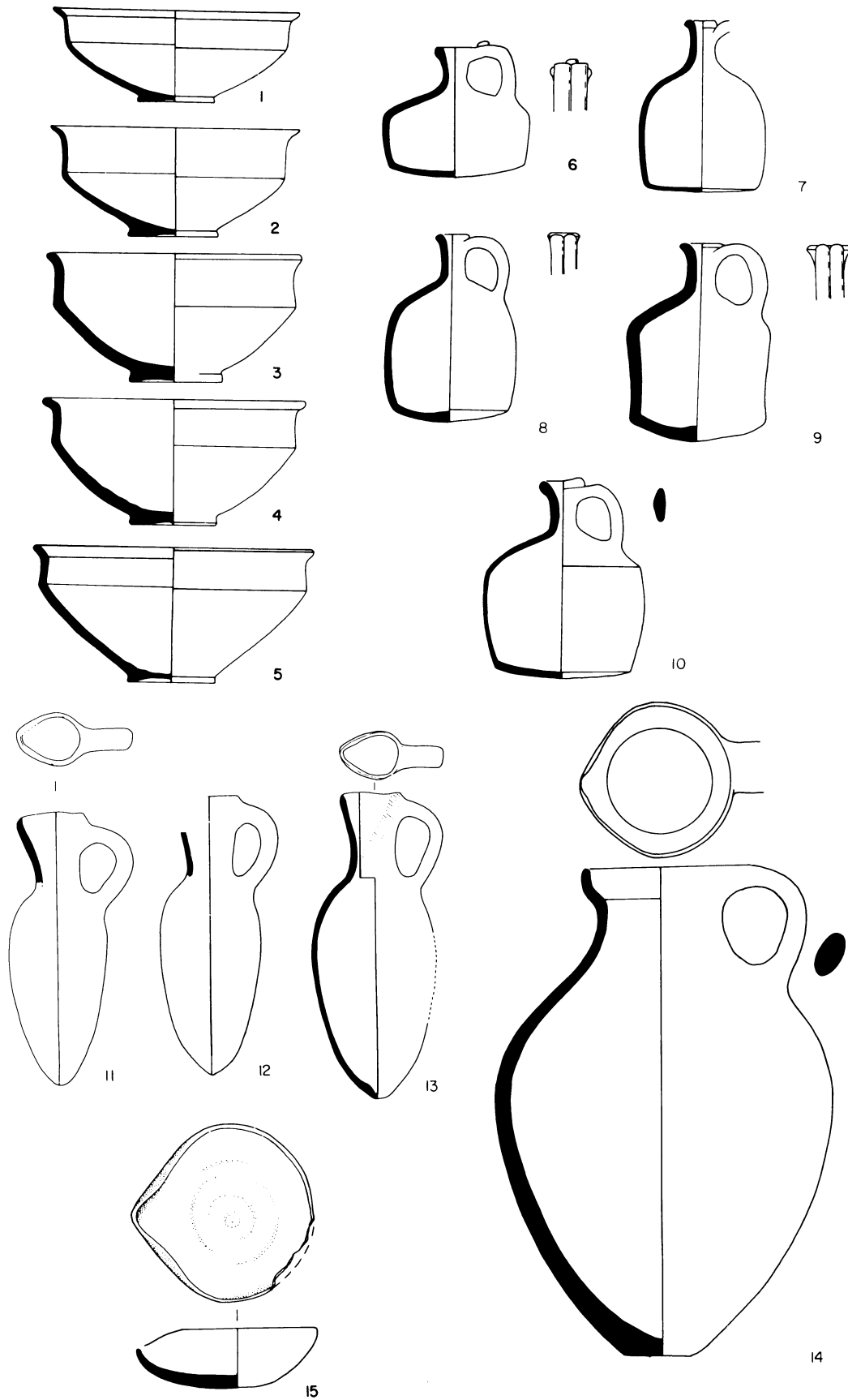


Fig. 22. Scale 1/4.

the accompanying grave goods consist of six bowls, six cylindrical juglets, three dipper juglets, one jug, one lamp and five storage jars, a total of twenty-two pieces (although the plan illustrates only eighteen). Six are marked NTH leaving sixteen. Only fourteen however are catalogued in the Institute of Archaeology collection, although fifteen vessels are present. In addition to the pottery, two pins were recorded, together with four scarabs, a glazed faience pilgrim flask and a number of beads.

POTTERY

Bowls

- Fig. 22.1 Small carinated bowl (e.v.3/1 F555C 18J6). Brown ware with brownish yellow finish.
- Fig. 22.2 Small carinated bowl (e.v.3/1 F555A 18J6). Hard orange ware with red-grey slip inside and outside.
- Fig. 22.3 Small carinated bowl (e.v.3/2 F555J 18J6). Orange ware with decayed orange slip.
- Fig. 22.4 Small carinated bowl (e.v.3/1 F555D 18J6). Orange ware with grey core, buff orange variegated slip (self-slip?). Turning marks below shoulder to base.
- Fig. 22.5 Small carinated bowl (e.v.3/2 F555F 18J6). Orange ware with buff-orange self slip. Turning marks visible below shoulder to base.

Juglets

- Fig. 22.6 Cylindrical juglet (e.v.3/9 F555Q (?) 7400). Grey ware.
- Fig. 22.7 Cylindrical juglet (not catalogued F555L 7408). Soft dark grey ware; surface very worn but traces of vertical burnish.
- Fig. 22.8 Cylindrical juglet (e.v.3/6 F555K (?) 7407) (F number obliterated). Grey ware with grey slip. Vertical burnish marks on outer walls and burnish marks on base.
- Fig. 22.9 Cylindrical juglet (e.v.3/7 F555B (?) 7408). Coarse brown ware with yellow-grey slip and traces of vertical burnish on walls.
- Fig. 22.10 Cylindrical juglet (e.v.3/8 F555V 74016). Fine light grey ware.
- Fig. 22.11 Dipper juglet (e.v.3/5 F555E 51G11). Grey ware with light grey slip; clear turning marks from below shoulder to base.
- Fig. 22.12 Dipper juglet (e.v.3/4 F555T 51G7). Orange ware with orange-buff slip. Traces of vertical burnishing.
- Fig. 22.13 Dipper juglet (e.v.3/3 F555U 51G11). Fine red ware with grey core; buff-brown slip with traces of vertical burnish. Diagonal brown paint lines visible from point where the handle meets the rim across the neck to the shoulder on either side of the vessel.

Jug

- Fig. 22.14 Single handled jug (e.v.3/10 F555N 38H7). Grey ware with grey self (?) slip; turning marks from shoulder to base.

Lamp

- Fig. 22.15 Single spouted lamp (e.v.3/11 F555G 91A3). Soft orange ware with buff finish.

SCARABS

- Fig. 23.1 (e.v.3/13 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII,55). Steatite; yellow. No border. Six sets of concentric circles with horizontal bars joining each pair.
- Fig. 23.2 (e.v.3/12 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII,54). Steatite; yellow. Design showing man fleeing from lion.

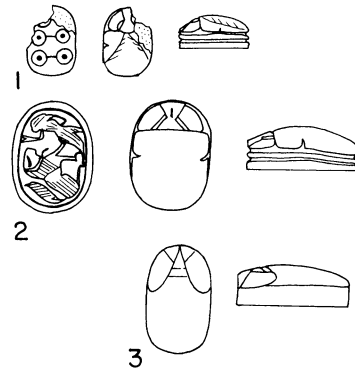


Fig. 23. Scale 1/1.

Fig. 23.3 (Not catalogued at Institute of Archaeology or *Beth Pelet I*). Greenstone? Plain seal, very lightly carved back.

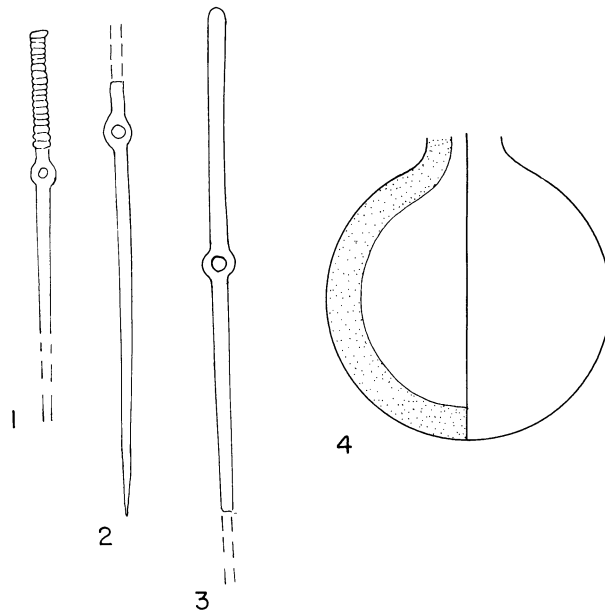


Fig. 24. Scale 1/2.

BRONZE

Pins

Fig 24.1 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI either No. 35 or 37. Maximum length 7.8 cms. Incomplete. After cleaning, upper shaft vertical with medium grooving; lower shaft plain but point missing (cf. *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI which shows point incorrectly). Analysis: BM555/3 copper-tin alloy. Quantitative analysis not attempted.

Fig. 24.2 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI, 36. Maximum length 11.5 cms. Incomplete. Apparently plain upper shaft with slight button, now missing. Lower shaft plain. Probable total length 14.6 cms. Analysis: BM555/2 copper-tin alloy. Quantitative analysis, Table 1. No. 7.

Fig. 24.3 Ought to be *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI, 35 or 37 but too long. Maximum length 13.4 cms. Incomplete. Plain vertical upper shaft, plain lower shaft but point missing. Analysis: BM555/1 & 4 copper-arsenic-tin alloy. Quantitative analysis BM555/4 Table 1. No. 6.

FAIENCE

Fig. 24.4 Flask (British Museum Western Asiatic Department L853). Incomplete. White faience; green glaze with traces of dark brown and orange paint but pattern now indistinguishable.

BEADS

Not illust- Sixteen dark brown and buff paste beads.
rated

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) A confusion has arisen in the Institute of Archaeology catalogue. Two lamps, e.v.3/11 and e.v.3/11a are mentioned as occurring in this tomb. Only one lamp is recorded on the Tomb Card which is F555G, equal to e.v.3/11; e.v.11a therefore is incorrectly catalogued. The registration card at the Institute shows an awareness of the error, querying the occurrence and referring to Tomb F569. In actual fact, the faded underwriting on the vessel can be reconstructed as F554F, which is indeed a lamp of the type 91A1. It has been restored to its original position in Tomb 554.
- (ii) In the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue (Pl. XV), a form 55S4¹ appears under this group. The form in fact is a Late Bronze Age II Mycenaean pyxis and hence its occurrence here would be difficult to explain. Amongst the material preserved at the Institute of Archaeology from this tomb there is no trace of such a vessel. Further, on the Tomb Card this type does not feature in the original list, but is an ink addition presumably added on the basis of the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue. The *Corpus*, in giving examples of this type of vessel, does not list F555 as a source. The appearance of the vessel then has been ignored as a compounded error based upon the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue.

Another ink addition to the Tomb Card, this time one which does not occur in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue is a form 28X2; this also has been omitted.

- (iii) The cylindrical juglet F555L is present in the collection at the Institute of Archaeology but has never been catalogued.
- (iv) The Tomb Card records four scarabs, two of which are described as plain. *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV and VII mention only two scarabs; in the Institute catalogue, only the same two illustrated in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII are recorded, whereas the collection preserves a third scarab which is one of the two plain examples, the other of which is lost.
- (v) The typical feature of discrepancies in typing the vessels from the *Corpus* are seen here:-

Corpus types 43E6, R4, T5, V4 and V6 on the Tomb Card,
become 43D5, E4 and F3 in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue.

A bowl F555W (23J4) which is given on the Tomb Card is omitted from the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue, although Tomb F555 is listed in the *Corpus* as a source for this type.

- (vi) On the Tomb Card, two toggle pins are mentioned as found in the group. *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI illustrates three: 35, 36 and 37 and three are indeed found in the Institute collections. However, whilst two of the Institute of Archaeology pins match two of the *Beth Pelet I* illustrations, the third pin does not. One can only put this down to the somewhat less careful way in which the toggle pins have been handled and published.

F556

Institute of Archaeology, London.
 (Selected pieces British Museum Western Asiatic Department)
 (One vessel Rockefeller Museum, Jerusalem)
 (e.v.9/ *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV & XV)

The tomb is slightly north-west of the centre of the cemetery, between Tombs 554 and 550, of the same type. (See Fig. 2)

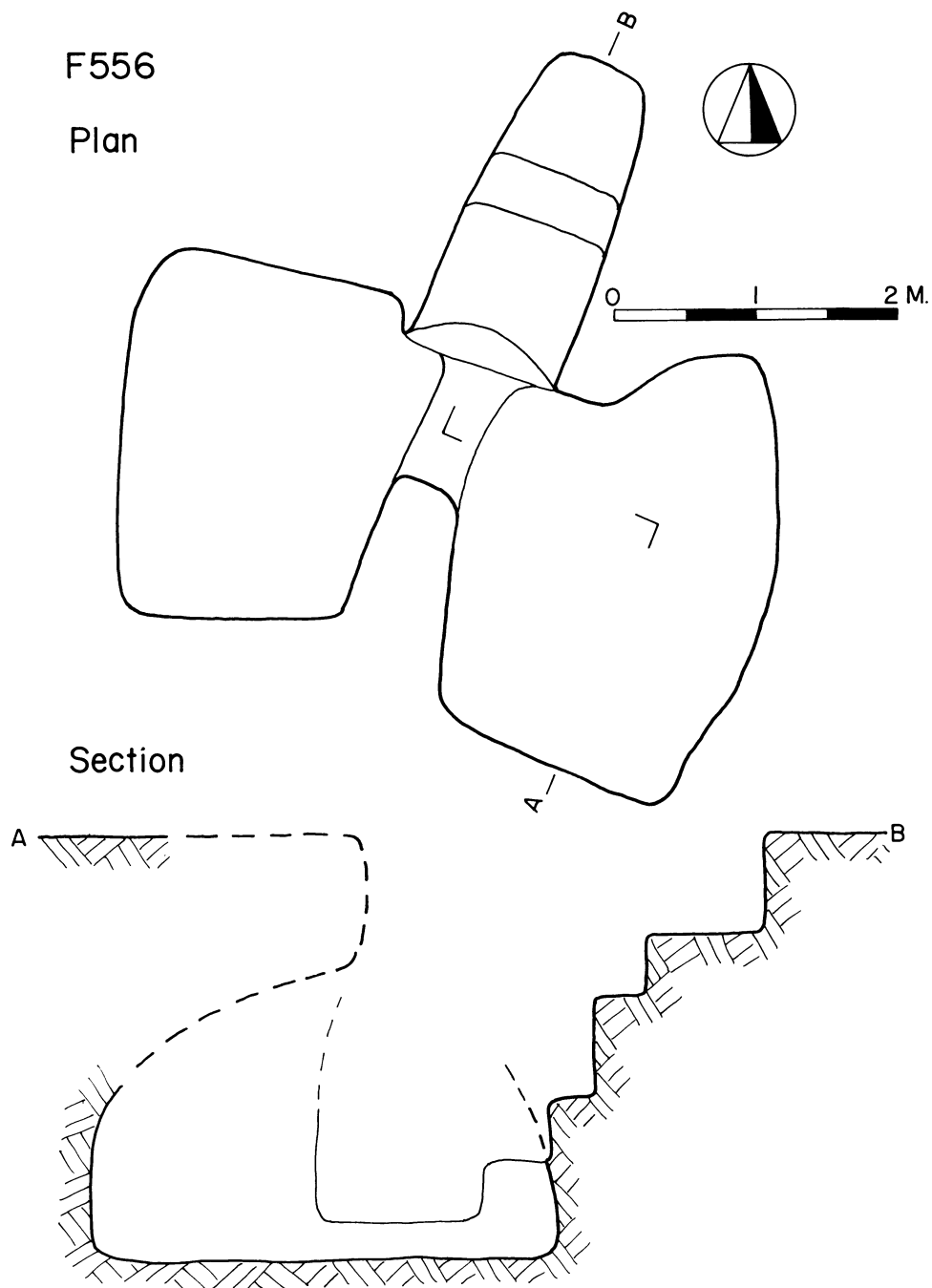


Fig. 25

The plan is a rescaling of Petrie's plan of *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XVIII. The section is taken from the height measurements given on the plan, with the exception of the fifth step which is of a conjectural height. Similarly, the roof is conjectured since figures are not available

for its reconstruction; it is more than likely that the roof had collapsed long before excavation.

The plan is that of a stepped shaft and double chambered tomb, the two chambers being at marginally different depths. The steep-stepped dromos forms almost a separate area, having a 'doorway and landing' approach to the chambers themselves. As usual, the dromos has six steps. The axis of the shaft and the chamber are slightly east of north by 22° .

CONTENTS

There would appear to be no surviving human remains associated with the tomb. The accompanying grave goods, which the Tomb Card states were not planned, consisted of fifteen vessels, one of which was marked NTH. Eleven vessels are extant, ten in the Institute and one in the Rockefeller Museum, Jerusalem. Of the remaining three vessels unaccounted for, two are storage jars which explains their absence, and the third is a lamp.

Together with the pottery, the small objects consisted of five (?) toggle pins, as well as a bronze dagger. At least twelve scarabs are recorded and also a number of beads, fragments of bone inlay and a glazed faience vase. Of the catalogued scarabs, ten of the twelve remain, as well as two uncatalogued pieces. One should note that one of the scarabs was found 'high in the filling'; which particular scarab is meant by that is not clear, but the find might imply some reuse of the tomb.

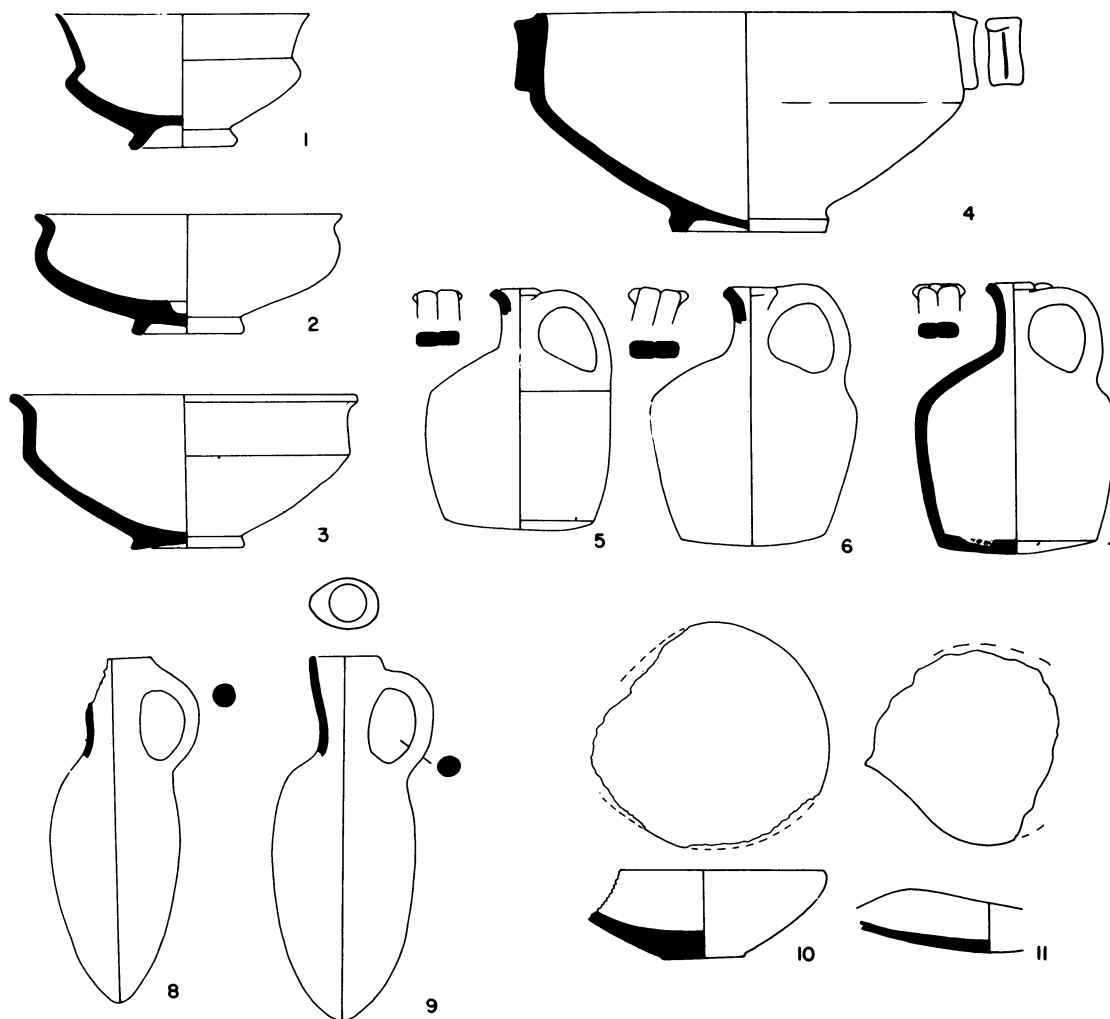


Fig. 26. Scale 1/4.

POTTERY

Bowls

- Fig. 26.1 Small flaring carinated bowl (e.v.9/1 F556F? 23J4). Buff/brown ware, drab buff slip, clear turning marks above and below shoulder to base.
- Fig. 26.2 Small carinated bowl (e.v.9/3 F556H 23K3). Thick hard orange ware with yellow-grey slip? Turning marks from shoulder to base.
- Fig. 26.3 Small carinated bowl (e.v.9/2 F556P 18J7). Orange ware, self finished, clear turning marks from shoulder to base.
- Fig. 26.4 Large carinated bowl. (Jerusalem 14389 F556J 23K3?). Hard orange ware with internal self slip. Radial burnish inside on lower surface.

Juglets

- Fig. 26.5 Cylindrical juglet (e.v.9/8 F556G 74011). Orange ware, grey slip in parts, traces of vertical burnish.
- Fig. 26.6 Cylindrical juglet (e.v.9/9 F556B 7404). Orange ware with buff finish. Clear turning marks from shoulder to base.
- Fig. 26.7 Cylindrical juglet (e.v.9/7 F556A 7403). Dark grey ware, yellow-grey slip, the matt finish excluded definite evidence of burnish though it is suspected.
- Fig. 26.8 Dipper juglet (e.v.9/4 F556O 51C7). Found inside storage jar F556C (43V4). Orange ware, light buff finish, traces of vertical burnish.
- Fig. 26.9 Dipper juglet (e.v.9/5 F556N 51G14). Found inside storage jar F556M (43T4). Light brown ware, light grey-yellow finish, clear traces of vertical burnish.

Lamps

- Fig. 26.10 Single spouted lamp (e.v.9/2 F556D 91A6). Orange ware; much evidence of burning through use.
- Fig. 26.11 Single spouted lamp (e.v.9/10 F556K 91A3). Orange ware.

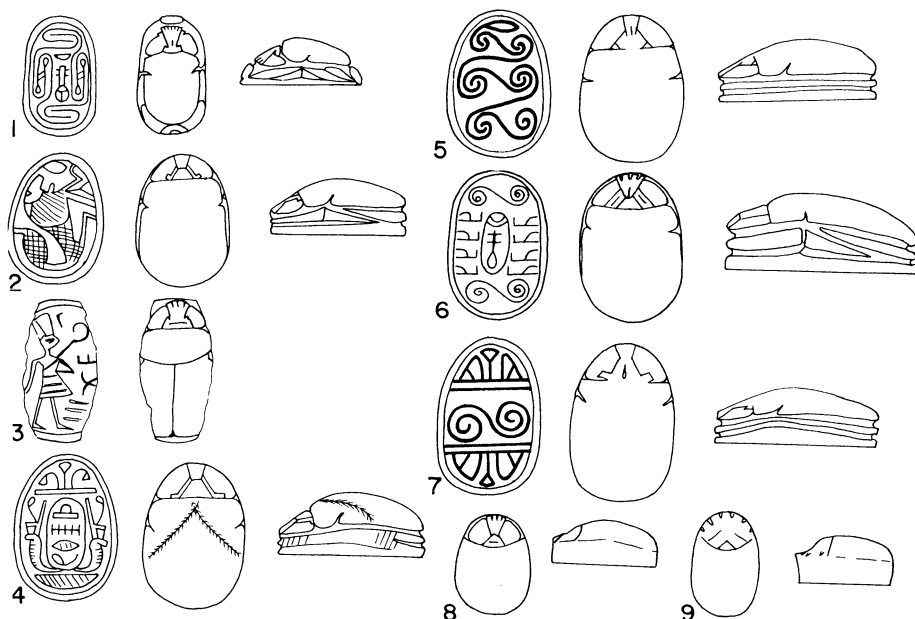


Fig. 27. Scale 1/1.

SCARABS

Of a possible total of fourteen scarabs attributable to this tomb, nine are currently available for study (see Catalogue Anomalies).

- Fig. 27.1 (e.v.9/16 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,67). Faience, yellow. Scrolls top and bottom. Centre, *Hrw nfr* 'A happy day'.
- Fig. 27.2 (e.v.9/17 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,69). Steatite, yellow. Lion seated facing right with tail in the form of a *uraeus*. (Institute of Archaeology '... holding flower').
- Fig. 27.3 (British Museum L794 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,75). Steatite, damaged. Skirted figure facing right with crown and sceptre. The scarab is said by Petrie to be of the Thutmosis III period. It is probably an intrusion from a later burial.
- Fig. 27.4 (e.v.9/20 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,73). Steatite, white. Centre, cartouche of *Hetep-en-Re* flanked by *uraei* crowned. Top, signs of the North.
- Fig. 27.5 (e.v.9/18 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,70). Steatite, yellow. Geometric design of interlocking rounded spirals.
- Fig. 27.6 (e.v.9/13 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,72). Steatite, yellowish. Scroll and sign border within which is *Dy hrw nfr* 'May there be given a happy day'.
- Fig. 27.7 (e.v.9/19 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,71). Steatite, white. Rounded spiral in centre. Sign of the North above and below.
- Fig. 27.8 (British Museum L804, not catalogued *Beth Pelet I*). Amethystine quartz; plain seal, lightly carved back.
- Fig. 27,9 (British Museum L803, not catalogued *Beth Pelet I*). White carnelian (British Museum catalogue). Plain seal, lightly carved back.

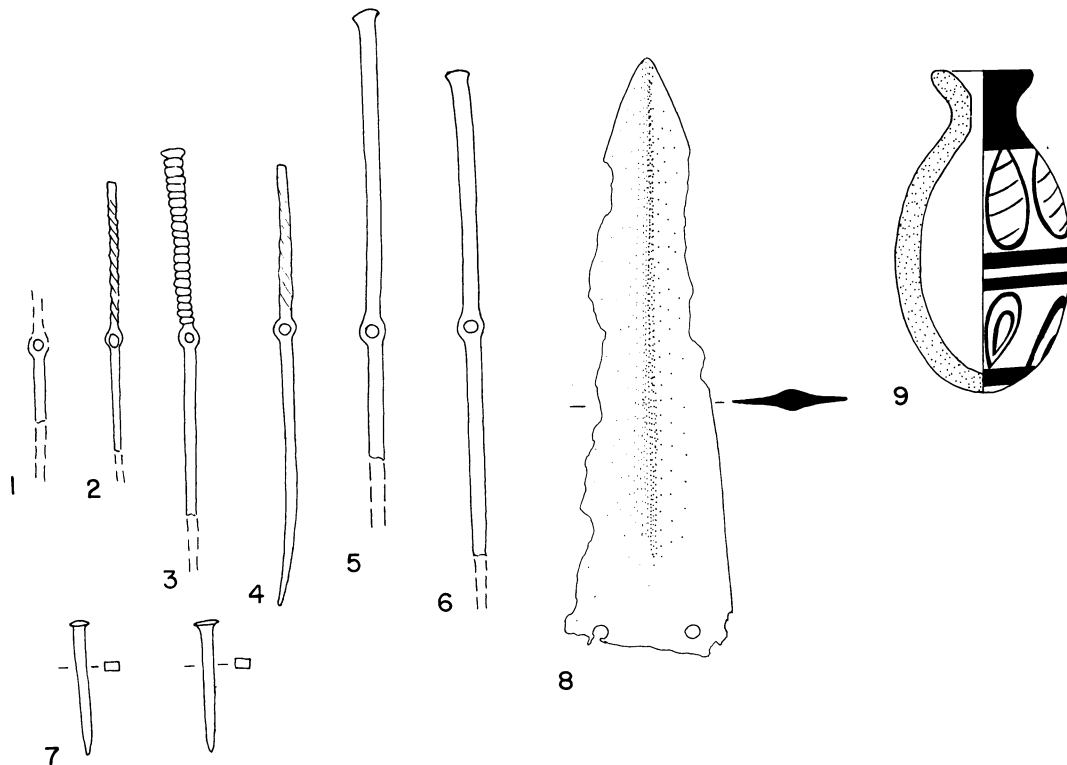


Fig. 28. Scale 1/2.

BRONZE

Pins

- Fig. 28.1 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. IX,41 (by process of elimination). Maximum length 2.4 cms. Incomplete. Owing to almost complete disintegration, the form is impossible to ascertain. Probable original length 10.5 cms. Analysis: BM556/6 copper-tin alloy. Quantitative analysis not attempted.
- Fig. 28.2 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. IX,45. Maximum length 7.2 cms. Incomplete. Vertical upper shaft, square sectioned and twisted; lower shaft incomplete. Probable original length according to *Beth Pelet I* 11.4 cms. Analysis: BM556/10 copper-arsenic alloy. Quantitative analysis not attempted.
- Fig. 28.3 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. IX,40. Maximum length 9.6 cms. Incomplete. Upper shaft vertical with heavy grooving from top to eye; lower shaft plain but incomplete. Analysis: BM 556/3 copper-tin alloy. Quantitative analysis not attempted.
- Fig. 28.4 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. IX,42? Maximum length 11.7 cms. Upper shaft vertical; very decayed but traces of twisting just visible; lower shaft slightly curved. Analysis: BM556/7 copper-arsenic alloy. Quantitative analysis not attempted.
- Fig. 28.5 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. IX,44. Maximum length 11.8 cms. Incomplete. Upper shaft vertical, plain with slightly swollen top; lower shaft largely missing; according to *Beth Pelet I* the probable original length is 18.6 cms. Analysis: BM556/4 copper-tin alloy. Quantitative analysis not attempted.
- Fig. 28.6 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. IX,43. Maximum length 12.8 cms. Incomplete. Plain upper shaft with slightly swollen top; lower shaft plain but partly missing. According to *Beth Pelet I*, the original length was probably 18.2 cms. Analysis: BM556/2 copper-arsenic alloy. Quantitative analysis not attempted.

Nails

- Fig. 28.7 *Beth Pelet I* not illustrated. Maximum length 3.5 cms. Square section with slightly flattened head. Analysis: BM556/9 copper-arsenic alloy. Quantitative analysis, Table 1. No. 8.
- Fig. 28.7 *Beth Pelet I* not illustrated. Maximum length 3.6 cms. Square section with slightly flattened head. Analysis: BM556/8 copper-arsenic alloy. Quantitative analysis not attempted.

Dagger

- Fig. 28.8 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. IX,38. Maximum length 10.7. Maximum width 3.2 cms. Double-sided blade with mid rib on both sides; two rivet holes near base. Analysis: BM556/11 copper. Quantitative analysis, Table 1. No. 9.

FAIENCE

- Fig. 28.9 Small vase (BM L857 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. IX,39). White faience - decayed and fragmented. Green glaze, brown paint applied in a line and petal design.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) The Tomb Card lists only two dipper juglets: F556N and F556O, 51G14 and 51G7 respectively. Two dipper juglets are presently found in the Institute collection, the said F556N and F556O. However, the Institute of Archaeology catalogue lists three dipper juglets, e.v.9/4, 5 and 6. The above two dippers are e.v.9/4 and 5, but the third, e.v.9/6, which is not supposed to exist, is not to be found. The *Beth Pelet I* catalogue Pl. XV further confuses the picture; it gives three dipper juglets for this tomb, 51G1V, 51G7 and 51G14. The *Corpus* cites the tomb for only two types, 51G1V and 51G7, and does not cite it under 51G14 which has been mentioned both by the Tomb Card and the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue.

It would seem that because of the difference in typing between one source and another, an additional dipper juglet has been conflated into the catalogues, and should therefore be ignored. (Why it should presently be missing can have no bearing on the problem.)

- (ii) There is the usual alteration in the catalogues of the typing of storage jars. The Tomb Card records types 43T4 and V4, whereas the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue has examples of types 43E4, E6 and F3.
- (iii) The situation of the cataloguing of the bowls by *Corpus* type is one of the most confusing within the tomb group. So complex is it that it is now irreconcilable, there being four sources and four bowls. Of the four lists, only two agree on more than one occasion, and no type number occurs in more than two lists. Most disagree totally.

Tomb Card	23J3, 23J4, 23J7 and 18J7
<i>Beth Pelet I</i> cat.	18J9, 18J13, 18K18 (only three types mentioned).
<i>Corpus</i>	18J9, 23J13, 23K2 and 23K14
Reinked Tomb Card	23K2, 23J13, 23K6 and 23K18

- (iv) Unusually, the one pot kept in Jerusalem, F556J, is not mentioned on the Tomb Card as being so apportioned and was found to be among that material by accident.
- (v) The Tomb Card records a total of twelve scarabs, that is, one in particular with a *kheper* sign plus eleven more. All twelve are illustrated in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X numbers 64 to 75. The British Museum holds one, and the Institute nine, leaving two missing. The Institute catalogue records this same information, that Pl. X Nos. 64 and 65, both decorated scarabs, are indeed missing. However, the British Museum holds a further two scarabs under this tomb number, but both of them are plain, not the missing decorated ones, so that the tomb may have had a total of fourteen scarabs originally, two of which are still missing. Three of the nine in the Institute collection (e.v.9/14, e.v.9/15, e.v.9/21) are currently unavailable for study.
- (vi) The toggle pins are said in *Beth Pelet I* to be illustrated on Pl. VI (*Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV) but in fact they are on Pl. IX, 40-45.

According to the Tomb Card, 5? (*sic*) were discovered in this tomb, but *Beth Pelet I* Pl. IX illustrates six. By counting the needle eyes, it is possible to deduce that the Institute collection has preserved six pins under this tomb. Since on the original Tomb Card the figure five was queried, one might feel justified in thinking that there were six pins originally in the tomb, as illustrated.

On the other hand, of the six pins in the publication, only one is decorated. Of the six pins in the Institute collection, three are decorated. Rather than disarding this evidence, it would seem more consistent with the publication that insufficient care was taken in the drawing of the pins, as seems to be seen elsewhere in the tomb group.

- (vii) The two nails, Fig. 28.7, are neither mentioned nor illustrated elsewhere, although they probably are original to the tomb, perhaps not mentioned because of their rarity.

F557

Institute of Archaeology, London
(e.v.29 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. LXIX)

The group is situated in the central eastern part of the cemetery north and east of 559 and 550 respectively (Fig. 2). No plan exists of the tomb, and the Tomb Card describes the material as 'a group of four pots only', a description reiterated in *Beth Pelet I*.

CONTENTS

No skeletal remains are recorded with the four vessels, a cylindrical juglet, a dipper juglet, a one handled vase and a one handled jug within which the dipper juglet was found. All four of the vessels are present in the collection.

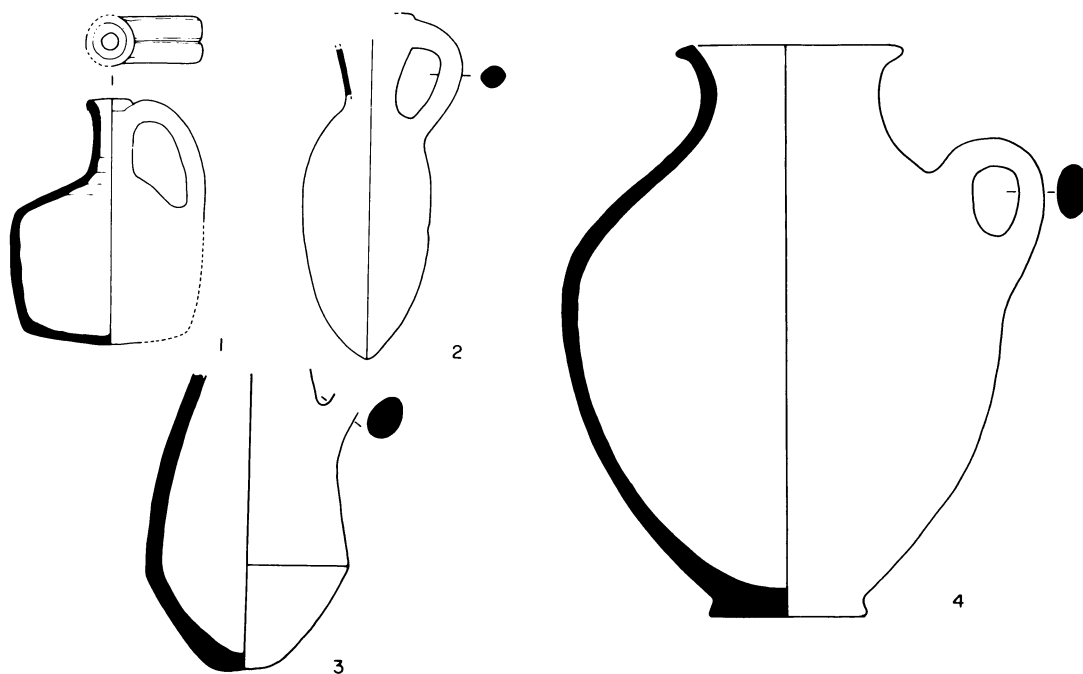


Fig. 29. Scale 1/4.

POTTERY**Juglets**

- Fig. 29.1 Cylindrical juglet (e.v.29/2 F557B 74011). Brown ware, buff slip; surface decayed.
Fig. 29.2 Dipper juglet (e.v.29/1 F557D 51G7). (Found inside the one handled jug F557A 38N). Grey ware, grey-buff slip, traces of vertical burnish.

Jugs

- Fig. 29.3 One handled jug or vase (e.v.29/3 F557C 33N8 ?). (This is a unique piece within the tombs.) Brown ware, grey slip with traces of vertical burnish particularly on upper wall.
Fig. 29.4 One handled jug (e.v.29/4 F557A 38N). Orange-brown ware, grey-buff slip.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) The anomalies in the cataloguing of this tomb are typical of their kind, revolving as they do around the progressive misunderstanding of the unique pottery form F557C (Fig. 29.3). All four sources, the original Tomb Card, the *Corpus*, the *Beth Pelet I* report and the altered Tomb Card are to be compared. The original Tomb Card and *Beth Pelet I* state categorically that there are four pots only in this group. The Tomb Card lists:

A ... 38N	B ... 74011
C ... 34N8	D ... 51G1

The confusion is centred upon A ... 38N, a normal one handled juglet, and C ... 34N8 supposedly the one handled vase. When the *Corpus* is compiled, the list is different:

A ... 38N	B ... 74011
C ... 33N8	D ... 51G1

The vessel in question has been recognised clearly as not being of the general class 34 and is corrected to 33N8. (In all cases in the *Corpus*, this tomb 557 is quoted as a reference for each of the types.)

The error is now compounded in the *Beth Pelet I* list of vessels in the tomb. *Beth Pelet I* Pl. LXIX quotes four vessels:

37V8	740
33N8	51G1

33N8 is here retained, but 38N, a perfectly reasonable typing, has been altered in error to 37V8. This kind of error is in fact relatively frequent in *Beth Pelet I*, arising either from typographic slips or simple confusion of numbers.

At some time later than this the Tomb Card was altered in ink, presumably to make sense of the previous errors. The altered Tomb Card shows a perfect conflation of all the previous sources:

A ... 38N	Original Tomb Card
B ... 74011	Original Tomb Card
C ... 34V8	Mixture of Tomb Card and <i>Beth Pelet I</i>
D ... 51G1	Original Tomb Card
Plus ... 33N8 Corp.	Mixture of <i>Corpus</i> and <i>Beth Pelet I</i>

The type 38N, as appearing in the *Corpus*, remains. 34N8, however, is altered on an acceptance of the error in the *Beth Pelet I* retyping 38N to 37V8. (There does not appear to be any such type.) One is now left with the *Corpus* reference to a 33N8, which is then added to the Tomb Card to make an impossible number of five pots. The list should read:

A ... 38N	B ... 74011
C ... 33N8	D ... 51G1

Ironically, the correct typing for this unique vessel is equally puzzling, since 33N8 marked in the *Corpus* as having an example in Tomb 557 is dated by Petrie *et al* to Dynasty XXVI. Patently it would not be fitting to have an Iron Age vessel in this particular group; the vessel in question, however, bears only a passing resemblance to type 33N8, and the example illustrated in the *Corpus* is from the Iron Age tomb 390. It is equally fair to point out, however, that the form in 557 is unique within the Fara tombs of the MBII.

F558

Institute of Archaeology, London
(e.v.35/ *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV & XV)

The tomb lies in the extreme north of the cemetery adjacent to the bilobate tomb
F555. (Fig. 2)

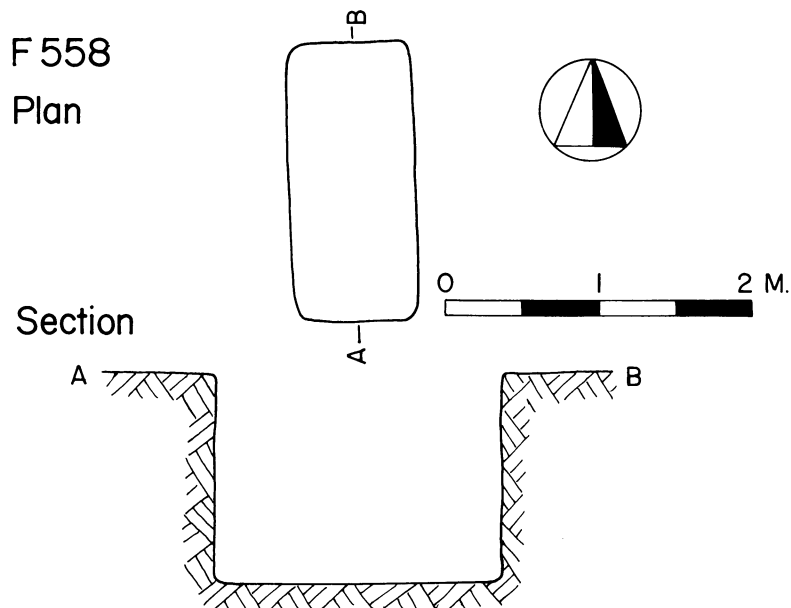


Fig. 30

From the sketch and the measurements given on the reverse of the Tomb Card, it is clear that the group comes from a simple rectangular grave oriented north-south.

CONTENTS

Although the tomb is described as 'disturbed' on the Tomb Card, it seems that a skeleton was still present, its head towards the north. Accompanying the body were five vessels, comprising a carinated bowl, a cylindrical juglet, a dipper juglet and two storage jars inside one of which the dipper juglet had been placed. The dipper juglet and both the jars are marked NTH on the card, but the remaining two vessels are preserved in the Institute Collection.

Together with the pottery, there was said to be the fragments of a twisted toggle pin and two scarabs. As frequently happens, there are in fact the remains of two pins from this tomb.

POTTERY

Bowl

Fig. 31.1 Small carinated bowl (e.v.35/1 F558A 23P4). Orange ware, traces of buff finish, clear turning marks below shoulder to base.

Juglet

Fig. 31.2 Dipper juglet (e.v.35/2 F558D 51G7). Brown ware, surface badly decayed.

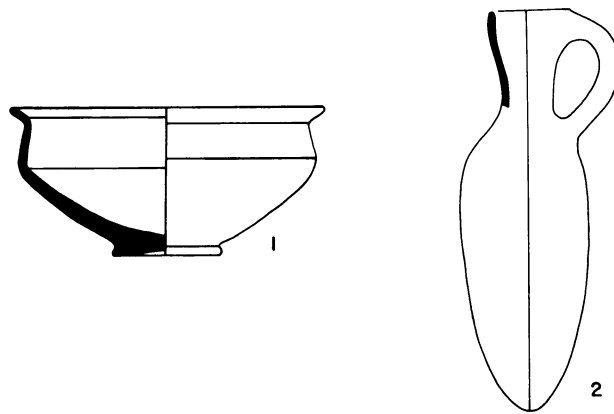


Fig. 31. Scale 1/4.

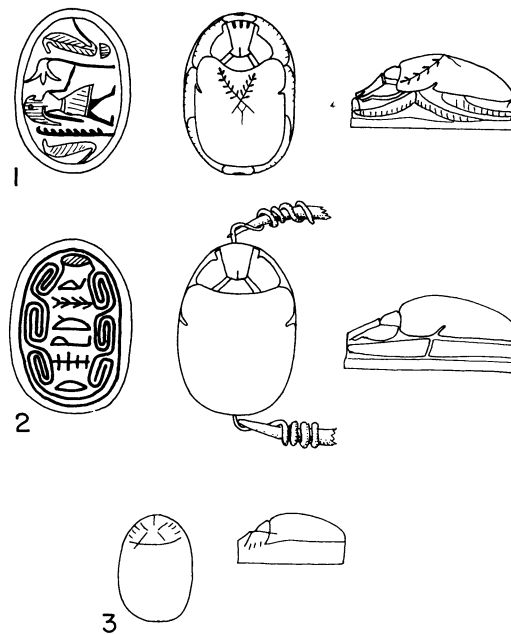


Fig. 32. Scale 1/1.

SCARABS

- Fig. 32.1 (e.v.35/6 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII,50). Steatite, yellowish. Standing hawk-headed figure holding a lotus plant in the left hand; behind, a reed, and flanking either side a uraeus, and below on the right, the *Nb* sign.
- Fig. 32.2 (e.v.35/5 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII,51). With ring fragments. Steatite, yellow. Hooked scroll border within which is *Rdi n Kh' n R'* giving the reading 'Gift of Kha-en-ra.'
- Fig. 32.3 (Not catalogued in the Institute of Archaeology or *Beth Pelet I*). Greenstone. Seal blank, very lightly carved back.

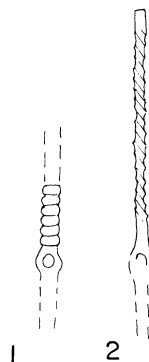


Fig. 33. Scale 1/2.

BRONZE

Pins

- Fig. 33.1 *Beth Pelet I* not illustrated. Maximum length 2.2 cms. Incomplete. Upper shaft heavily grooved but top missing; lower shaft missing. Analysis: BM558/3 copper-tin alloy. Quantitative analysis, Table 1. No. 18)
- Fig. 33.2 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI, 32. Maximum length 7.0 cms. Incomplete. Upper shaft vertical, square sectioned and twisted; lower shaft missing. Analysis: BM558/1 copper-arsenic-tin alloy. Quantitative analysis, Table 1. No. 10.
- Not illustrated Eyeless fragment of shaft only. Analysis: BM558/4 copper-tin alloy. Quantitative analysis, Table 1. No. 12.

Ring

- Not illustrated Fragment of scarab ring. Analysis: BM558/5 copper-tin alloy. Quantitative analysis, Table 1. No. 19.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) The bowl of the group, F558A is typed on the Tomb Card as 23P4. This bowl is not mentioned in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue Pl. XIV, nor is any other. Also, in the *Corpus*, F558 is not cited as having an example of this type. Nevertheless it is clearly marked on the Tomb Card, on the vessel and in the Institute catalogue that this bowl belongs to F558.
- (ii) The usual discrepancy arises over the typing of the storage jars:

Tomb Card	43T4 & V6
<i>Beth Pelet I</i> Pl. XV	43E5 & F3.
- (iii) The cylindrical juglet, obviously too fragmented to be typed properly and so marked 740 NTH on the Tomb Card, is not mentioned at all in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue.
- (iv) Only one pin is recorded on the Tomb Card, and one only is illustrated in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI. From a count of the needle eyes, there are at least two preserved in the Institute collection, and from the quantitative analyses there may well be the remains of three. Either the extra do not belong here, or more likely the fragments were too small to be accounted for whether in the tomb register or the publication.
- (v) The Tomb Card specifically describes two scarabs, the two that are carved. An ink note on the card speaks of four scarabs in this tomb. Three scarabs are preserved in the collection of the Institute of Archaeology, the two carved ones and one plain. It is more likely that there was yet another plain scarab in the tomb, making a total of four, two carved and two plain,

of which one of the plain is now missing, hence the figure of 'two' in *Beth Pelet I* and the figure of 'four' on the Tomb Card, since *Beth Pelet I* seldom mentions plain scarabs.

- (vi) Although not catalogued at the Institute of Archaeology, that collection preserves a number of beads clearly labelled for this tomb. They consist of thirty-six carnelian beads, thirty of which are lozenge-shaped, the remainder circular, together with three small barrel-shaped beads of a brown-white banded stone. These beads are not recorded on the Tomb Card, nor do they appear in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue. Their presence then is suspect in this context.

F559

Rockefeller Museum, Jerusalem.
(RM 14340-4385 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV & XV)

The tomb is located in the north east corner of the cemetery near Tomb 550. (See Fig. 2).

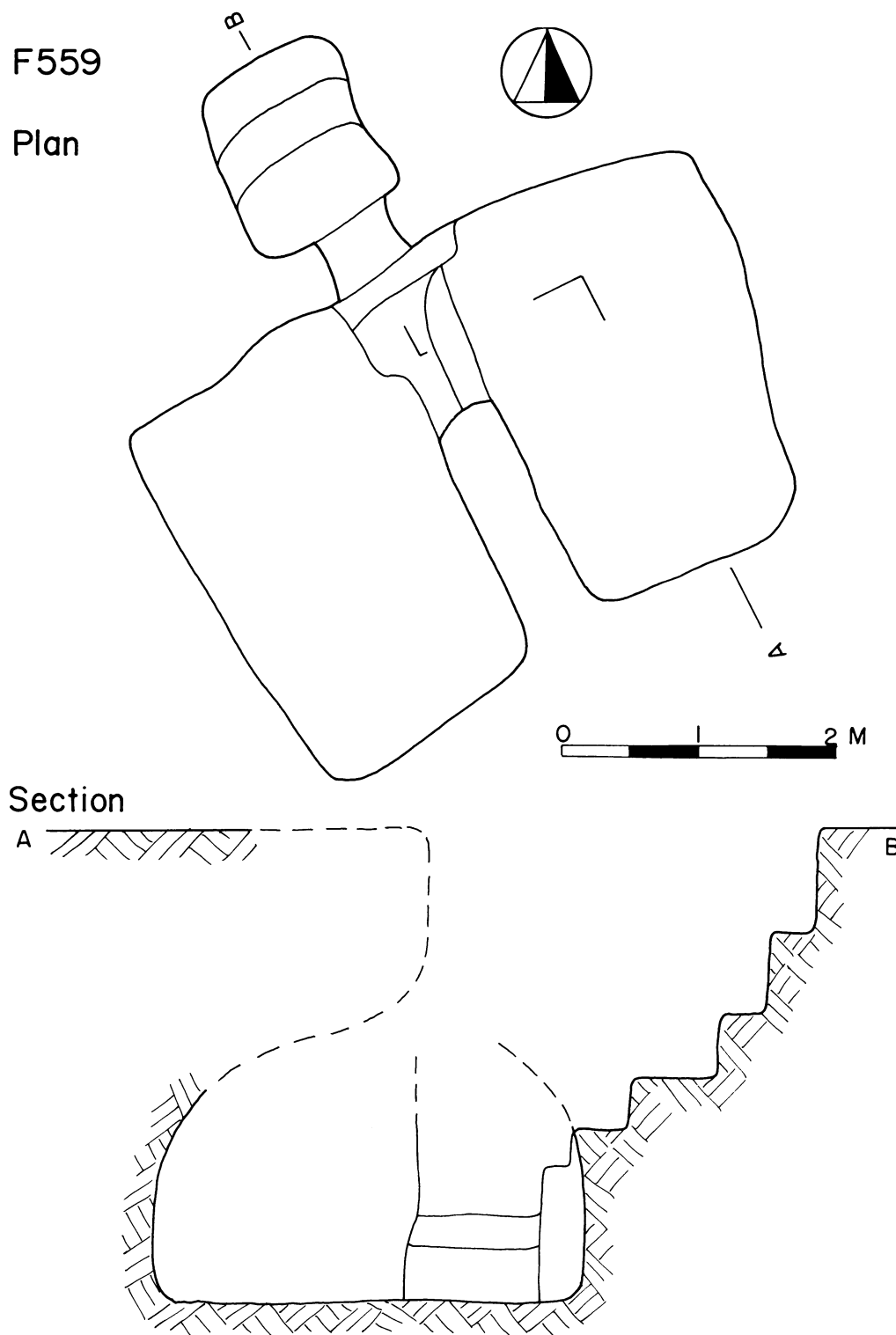


Fig. 34

The plan is taken from Petrie's own sketch plan *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XVII. It illustrates a stepped shaft and double chambered tomb, having two separate rectangular chambers with a ledge in between, a feature seen in Tombs 550 and 556.

The dromos is a separate unit from the chambered area, having a constriction in the passage at the lower end of the stairway forming a 'doorway', and then the central ledge acting as a 'landing' giving a total descent of seven steps into the west chamber and eight into the east chamber. Unusually, the axis of the tomb and stairway is set north-west south-east instead of the more typical north-south orientation.

The section has been reconstructed from the depth measurements given on the plan. The shape of the roof of the chambers is conjectural.

CONTENTS

No skeletal remains are recorded from this tomb, either on the Tomb Card or marked on the *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XVII plan. The grave goods form a large group for the cemetery, with a total of thirty-four vessels, comprised of twelve bowls, four cylindrical juglets, six dipper juglets, one jug, two lamps and nine storage jars. (The distribution plan is at variance with these numbers.) Twenty-one vessels are currently housed in the Rockefeller Museum collection. Of the remaining thirteen, seven are marked NTH, leaving a further six unaccounted for. At least four of these unaccountable vessels are storage jars.

The pottery was accompanied by three pins, two daggers and a bronze bangle, two nails, nine scarabs, four beads and a number of fine flint points.

POTTERY

No attempt has been made to render the type distribution of the pottery on the plan, chamber by chamber, as in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XVII, since the reliability of this plan is in doubt. (See 'Catalogue Anomalies'.) Wherever possible however, objects are marked East or West Chamber, but the discrepancy in the number and the type does not allow the groups readily to be separated.

Bowls

- Fig. 35.1 Small carinated bowl, (14347 F559U 16T4) EAST. Soft red ware, light red self (?) slip.
- Fig. 35.2 Small carinated bowl, (14356 F559G 18J10). Hard buff-grey ware, light buff finish.
- Fig. 35.3 Small carinated bowl, (14355 F559H 23K10) EAST. Soft light red ware, light buff slip.
- Fig. 35.4 Carinated bowl, (14363 F559AA 23P4) EAST. Hard red ware, no slip.
- Fig. 35.5 Carinated bowl, (14344 F559Q 22B2) WEST. Hard red ware, no slip.
- Fig. 35.6 Large carinated bowl, (14342 F559P? 23E2). Soft red ware, pink self (?) slip.
- Fig. 35.7 Large carinated bowl, (14353 F559X 16K4). Hard red ware, traces of slip decayed on the interior surface.
- Fig. 35.8 Large carinated bowl, (14359 F559S 23K9) probably WEST. Sherd only; hard red ware, light pink self (?) slip.
- Fig. 35.9 Platter, (14349 F559W 6C3) WEST. Hard red ware apparently without slip, badly warped.
- Fig. 35.10 Platter, (14352 F559J 6C2) EAST. Soft red ware, fine buff slip.

Juglets

- Fig. 36.1 Cylindrical juglet, (14358 F559N 74011) EAST. Hard grey ware, dark brown slip with vertical burnish marks on both shoulder and sides.

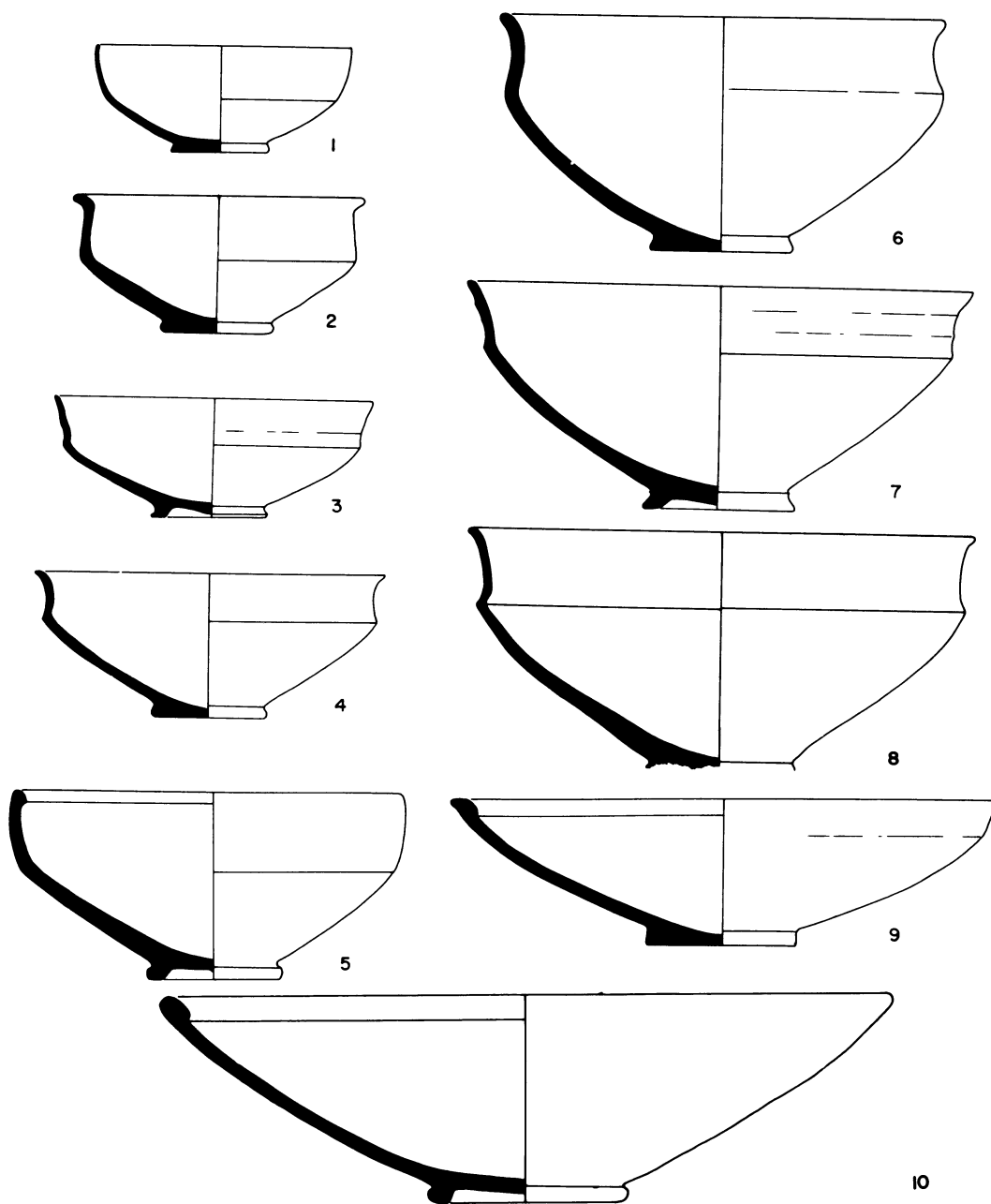


Fig. 35. Scale 1/4.

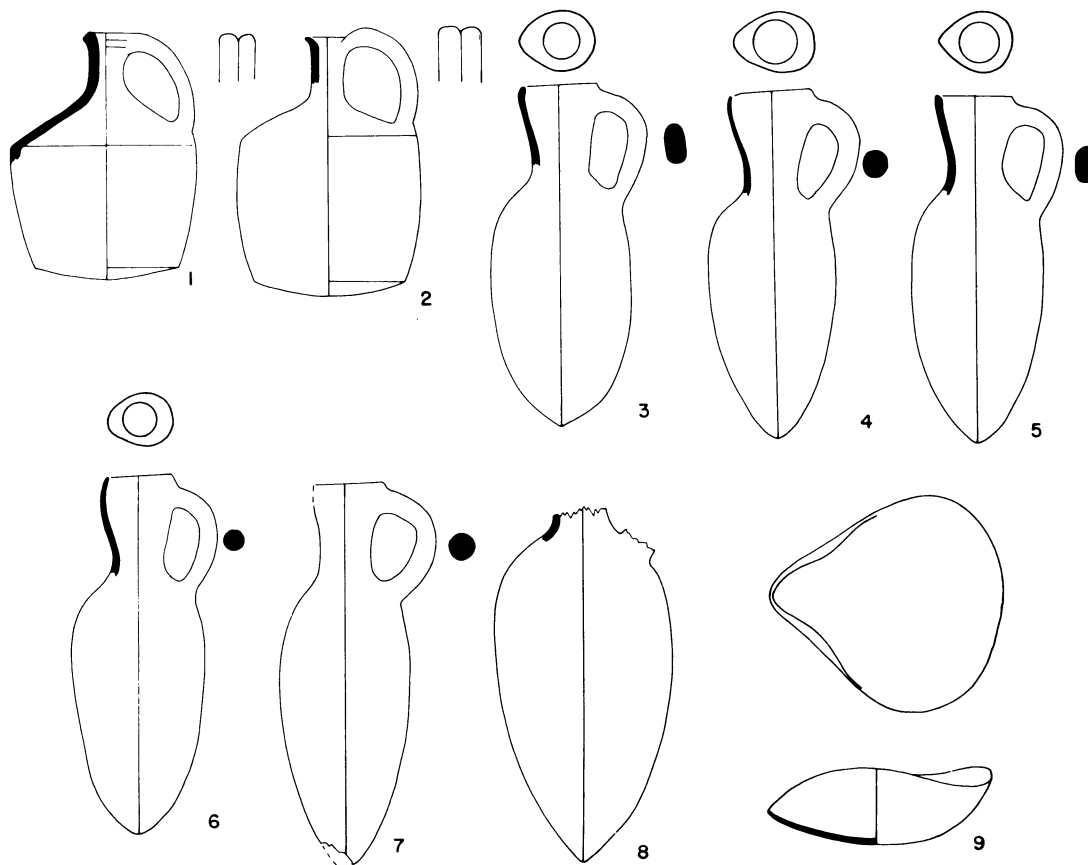


Fig. 36. Scale 1/4.

- Fig. 36.2 Cylindrical juglet, (14345 F5590 74011) EAST. Soft red ware, buff slip.
- Not illustrated Cylindrical juglet, (14343 F559R 74011) EAST. Very soft orange ware, orange-yellow finish.
- Fig. 36.3 Dipper juglet, (14358 F559HH 51Gn). Hard light red ware, light grey slip; marks of vertical burnish.
- Fig. 36.4 Dipper juglet, (14361 F559Y 51G7) EAST. Soft red ware, light pink self (?) slip.
- Fig. 36.5 Dipper juglet, (14362 F559GG 51GIV). Hard red ware, red finish (slip?); marks of vertical burnish.
- Fig. 36.6 Dipper juglet, (14364 F559V 51G4) EAST. Soft red ware.
- Fig. 36.7 Dipper juglet, (14360 F559EE 51G4) EAST. Hard red ware with light buff slip.
- Fig. 36.8 Dipper juglet, (RM No. not known F559FF 51G2) EAST. Hard buff ware; red slip (worn) with vertical burnish.

Lamps

- Fig. 36.9 Single spouted lamp, (14346 F559DD 91A3). Hard fine red ware.
- Not illustrated Single spouted lamp, (14365 F559JJ 91A3). Hard red ware.

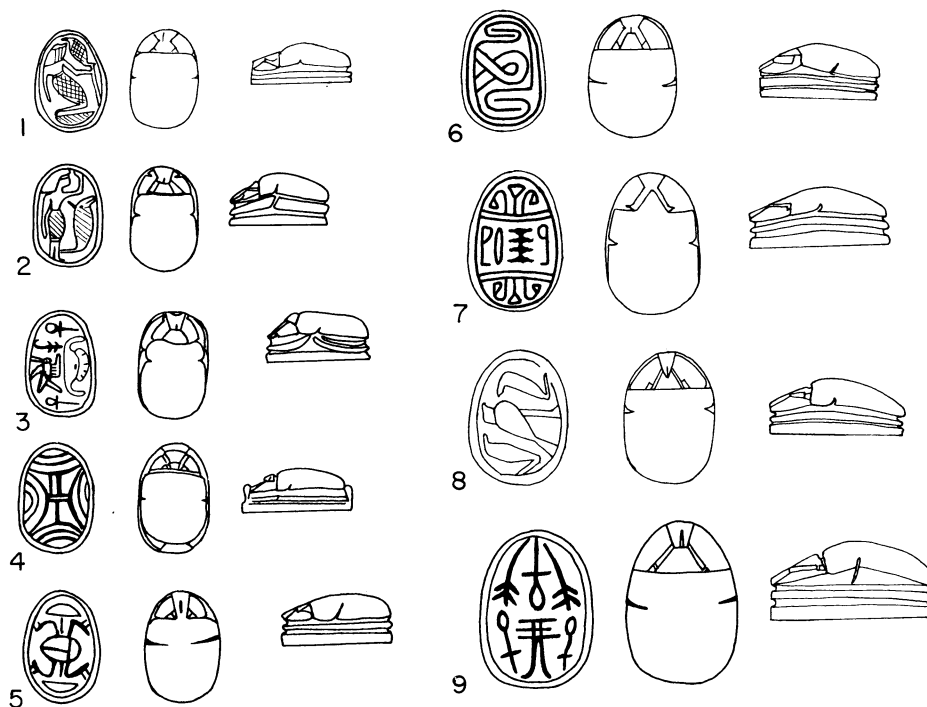


Fig. 37. Scale 1/1.

SCARABS

- Fig. 37.1 (RM 14372, Rowe 275, *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,84) WEST? Steatite, hard white-yellow; kneeling solar deity, with human body and falcon's head, holding in the left hand a *uraeus* on a standard or sceptre. Below is the *nb* sign, 'Lord'.
- Fig. 37.2 (RM 14376, Rowe 286, *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,79) EAST. Steatite, soft yellowish-brown; woman adorned in wig and rather large garment with left hand raised in adoration; she is perhaps pregnant. In front is a *uraeus* at the back of which is a small oblique stroke.
- Fig. 37.3 (RM 14374, Rowe 39, *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,80) EAST. Steatite, white; *nsw bit Nb*, giving the meaning 'King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Neb', flanked by the *nh* sign. Rowe gives this a date of Dynasty XIII or later.
- Fig. 37.4 (RM 14375, Rowe 416, *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,87) EAST. Steatite, hard light yellow. Four groups of semicircles attached to a poorly carved central cross - each end is slightly raised as a pendant. (?)
- Fig. 37.5 (RM 14373, Rowe 165, *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,81) EAST. Steatite, white; a scarab beetle (*kheper*) with the *nb* sign on either side; perhaps short for *Ra-Kheper*, a king's name.
- Fig. 37.6 (RM 14370, Rowe 409, *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,86) WEST? Steatite; deeply incised scroll designs, a symbol  either for *wah* or for *sa*.
- Fig. 37.7 (RM 14368, Rowe 221, *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,83) EAST. Steatite, hard; deeply incised design showing above and below the papyrus clump for Lower Egypt; between, A - ne - Ra.
- Fig. 37.8 (RM 14371, Rowe 337, *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,85) EAST. Steatite, hard; lightly incised, two *uraei* with falcon in between.
- Fig. 37.9 (RM 14369, Rowe 355, *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,82) EAST. Steatite, hard; deeply incised design of inverted *nh* ('life') between two plants. Below, two inverted *nfr* ('beauty' etc.) signs with *dd* ('stability') sign between them.

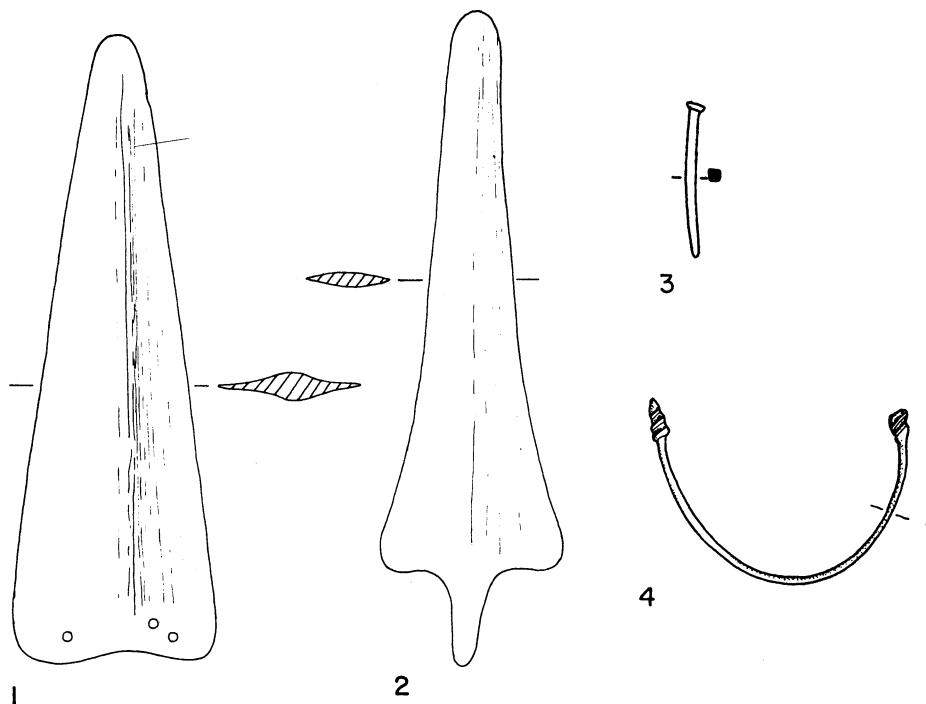


Fig. 38. Scale 1/2.

BRONZE

Daggers

- Fig. 38.1 (14381 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. IX,46). Maximum length 16.7 cms. Maximum width 5.3 cms. Flat blade, rounded point. Three (?) rivet holes at base. Analysis: not available.
- Fig. 38.2 (14382 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. IX,47). Maximum length 17.1 cms. Maximum width 4.9 cms. Flat blade, rounded point, concave edges, tanged base. Analysis: not available.

Nails

- Fig. 38.3 (14378 two examples). Maximum length 4.1 cms. Square section nail with flat head. Analysis: not available.

Miscellaneous

- Fig. 38.4 Bangle (not registered). Clearance between ends 6.8 cms. Circular sectioned bronze bangle (?). Similar in design to a scarab ring with wired ends, but much larger; purpose unknown. Analysis: not available.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) The estimate of the total number of vessels from the tomb varies on the Tomb Card and the *Beth Pelet I* plan.

Tomb Card	12 bowls, 4 cylindrical juglets, 6 dipper juglets 1 jug, 2 lamps, 9 storage jars. Total: 34.
<i>Beth Pelet I</i> Plan	11 bowls, 4 cylindrical juglets, 3 dipper juglets 1 jug, 1 lamp, 11 storage jars. Total: 31

Not only are the totals different, but the subtotals vary considerably, particularly in the matter of the number of dipper juglets. This type of inconsistency is very difficult to explain, unless it stems from the fact that the group was left in Jerusalem and that in some way the records varied. Typed correspondence at the Rockefeller Museum dated 10th March, 1929, presumably the time of the accession, simply repeats the Tomb Card information.

- (ii) The usual variant *Corpus* readings are noted:

Tomb Card jars:	43G, R4, R6, T4
<i>Beth Pelet I</i> catalogue jars:	43A4, D5, D6, F3, J7

The bowls are surprisingly equal in their type numbers, except for the rare type 16, where the Tomb Card gives a type 16K4 which is not shown on the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue.

- (iii) The Tomb Card refers to only six scarabs, whereas nine are published in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X, 79-87, and the same nine are present in the collection.
- (iv) The Tomb Card refers to fragments of a bronze bangle; the object illustrated here is complete, if this is the same object.
- (v) A number of small objects are now missing, including the toggle pins illustrated in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. IX, 48-50, the beads and the fine flint points.

F561

Institute of Archaeology, London
(e.v.30/ *Beth Pelet I* Pl. LXIX)

The tomb location is not shown on Petrie's map of the cemetery, *Beth Pelet I* Pl. LXIV. The bearing given on the Tomb Card is ambiguous since the survey reference point to which the bearing was taken seems to have been omitted. The bearing should read either 'Pt: I 138⁰' in which case the tomb would lie close to Tomb 547, or it should read 'Pt: I 38⁰', in which case it would lie between Tombs 566 and 564. The latter reading has here been adopted. (See Fig. 2)

No plan or measurements are given for this grave since it appears to be simply an isolated unprovenanced group of material some 24" (60 cms.) below the surface.

CONTENTS

Beth Pelet I Pl. LXIV states that the group consisted of three pots only and that it was not in any way related obviously either to a burial, grave or tomb. The three vessels are a piriform juglet, a dipper juglet and a single-handled jug. There were no small finds.

The presence of the piriform juglet is to be noted as the only occurrence of this form in the cemetery.

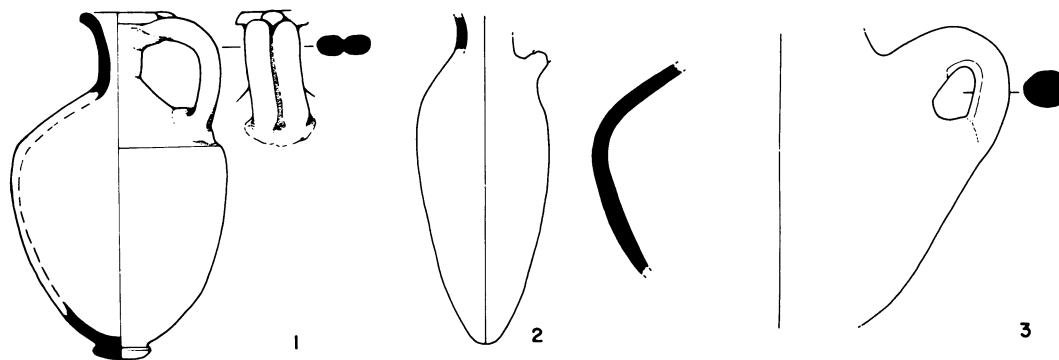


Fig. 39. Scale 1/4.

POTTERY

Juglets

Fig. 39.1 Piriform juglet (e.v.30/2 F561B 60N4). Soft orange ware, grey slip, traces of vertical burnish.

Fig. 39.2 Dipper juglet (e.v.30/1 F561C 51G3'). Orange ware, heavily concreted.

Jug

Fig. 39.3 Single handled jug (not catalogued F561A 38M). Brown ware with grey core, buff finish, turning marks below shoulder.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) The multiple cataloguing of this tomb is a source of confusion. The Tomb Card mentions a total of three objects found; a one handled jug (38M), a

dipper juglet (51G3') and the piriform juglet (60N4). The Tomb Card further indicates that all three were removed. The *Corpus* accords with this, citing F561 as having an example of each of the three types. The *Beth Pelet I* catalogue Pl. LXIX, whilst giving only three vessels for the tomb, makes a scribal error in changing the dipper juglet 51G3' into the Late Bronze Age/Iron Age juglet 50G3' which it patently is not.

The Institute catalogues only two of the three vessels, but all three are housed in the collection.

The group has been restored as excavated.

F563

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.
 (- 1929 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV & XV)

The tomb is located on the western edge of the cemetery (see Fig. 2)

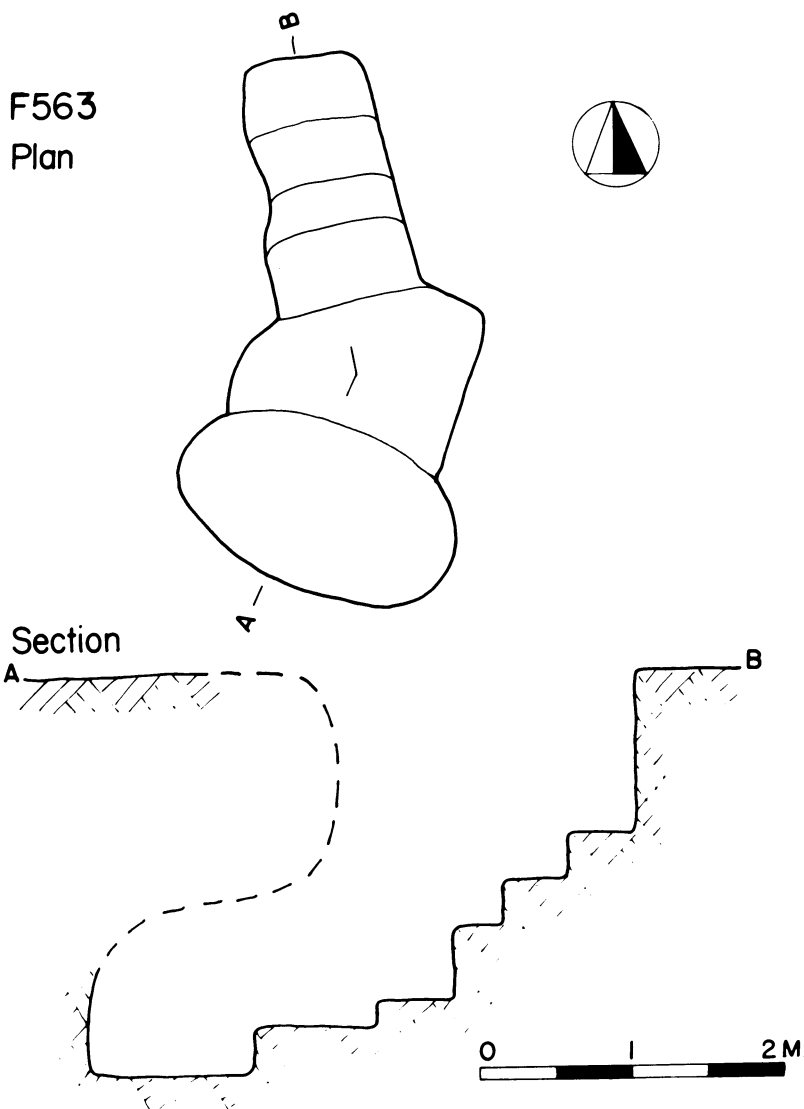


Fig. 40.

The plan follows Petrie *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XVIII, with the section reconstructed from the depth measurements given with the plan. The tomb is a stepped shaft and chamber tomb, the dromos having six steps and approaching from the north. The roof is speculative. A peculiarity of this tomb is the considerably widened lowest step.

CONTENTS

Rarely, it seems that skeletal remains were found in the tomb, lying west to east, head to the west. No other details are given. The accompanying grave goods included a group of seven vessels, comprised of one bowl, one lamp, two cylindrical juglets and two storage jars, inside one of which was a dipper juglet. Small finds included fragments of a toggle pin, a crystal scarab and what is described as a 'Hunting Scarab'. The only objects preserved are the bowl, the dipper juglet and the carved scarab.

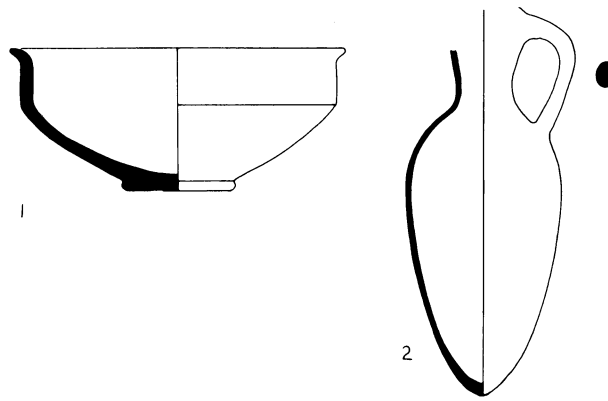


Fig. 41. Scale 1/4.

POTTERY

Bowl

Fig. 41.1 Small carinated bowl (22-1929 F563E 18J12). Orange brown ware, clear turning marks from below shoulder to base.

Juglet

Fig. 41.2 Dipper juglet (18-1929 F563C 51G10). Hard reddish grey ware; surface worn.

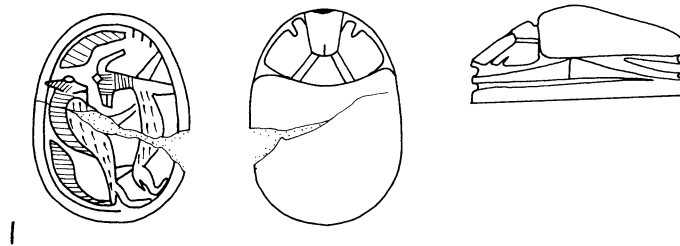


Fig. 42. Scale 1/1.

SCARAB

Fig. 42.1 (12-1929 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XII,125). Limestone. A lion rearing upon the back of a gazelle which it is attacking. Petrie (*Beth Pelet I* Page 4) maintains that the form is clumsy and thus degraded.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) The *Beth Pelet I* catalogue, Pl. XIV, mentions fragments of a pin and of bone inlay illustrated on Pl. XI. The Tomb Card mentions the pin but not the bone inlay, and thus it may be out of place in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue. It is not preserved with the collection.
- (ii) The *Beth Pelet I* catalogue mentions only one scarab - the carved scarab Fig. 42.1. The Tomb Card adds another plain crystal scarab but since these were so infrequently catalogued in *Beth Pelet I*, it does not appear there. It is currently missing.

- (iii) Catalogue variants include the bowl, typed as 18J12 on the Tomb Card, but 18J14 in *Beth Pelet I* and the *Corpus*. The storage jars, 43V6 on the Tomb Card, become 43E5 in *Beth Pelet I*.

F564 University Museum, Manchester.
(*Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV & XV)

The tomb lies in the western central part of the cemetery near Tombs 551, 554 and 566. (See Fig. 2)

There is no extant plan of this tomb, neither on the Tomb Card nor in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue. From the plan of the cemetery on *Beth Pelet I* Pl. LXIV, it is noted that this tomb is one of the stepped shaft and bilobate chambered tombs; it lies very close to others of that type. The reason why such an important tomb has no plan is that large and complex tombs were never planned on the Tomb Card; a separate plan was made and then illustrated in the *Beth Pelet I* report. Presumably this plan has been lost.

CONTENTS

No skeletal remains are recorded; the tomb equipment was relatively rich, with twenty-one vessels comprised of ten assorted bowls, six cylindrical juglets, one dipper juglet, two storage jars and two lamps. Eight of the vessels are marked NTH, and eleven are currently housed in the collection. The missing two vessels are a fragmentary cylindrical juglet and a hand-made lamp.

The recorded small objects include two daggers, four pins, twelve scarabs and two calcite vases. Of these objects, the daggers and pins, together with dagger fittings, are currently in the collection. Only one of the calcite vases is now present but there are fifteen scarabs preserved.

POTTERY

Bowls

- Fig. 43.1 Small plain bowl (? F564U 15G). Orange ware, traces of red slip inside and out. Used as a lamp in three chipped areas around the rim - soot blackened.
- Fig. 43.2 Small carinated bowl (8633 F564K 18J11). Fine orange ware; dull red finish, turning marks from below rim to base.
- Fig. 43.3 Small carinated bowl (8635A F564H 18J11). Soft orange ware; buff finish, turning marks from shoulder to base.
- Fig. 43.4 Small carinated bowl (? F564G 18J10). Buff ware; grey-buff finish.
- Fig. 43.5 Small carinated bowl (8602A F564F 18J7). Buff ware, light grey finish, turning marks from below shoulder to base.
- Fig. 43.6 Small carinated bowl (8630A & B F564M 18J6). Brown ware, buff finish; turning marks below shoulder to base.
- Fig. 43.7 Carinated bowl (8627 F564D 22B4). Soft orange ware, grey-buff slip; turning marks below shoulder around base. Surface worn.
- Fig. 43.8 Carinated bowl (8626 F564T 18J12). Buff ware, very worn; buff-red finish, turning marks below shoulder.
- Fig. 43.9 Large carinated bowl (8628 F564E 23K8). Soft orange-brown ware; drab buff-red finish, very worn surface.

Juglet

- Fig. 43.10 Dipper juglet (8632 F564C 51G4). Red ware, traces of buff slip. Vertically burnished.

Lamp

- Fig. 43.11 Single spouted lamp (8601 F564J 91A1). Light grey ware; light grey finish, soot burning marks. Bottom scraped to form shape of base to near rim.

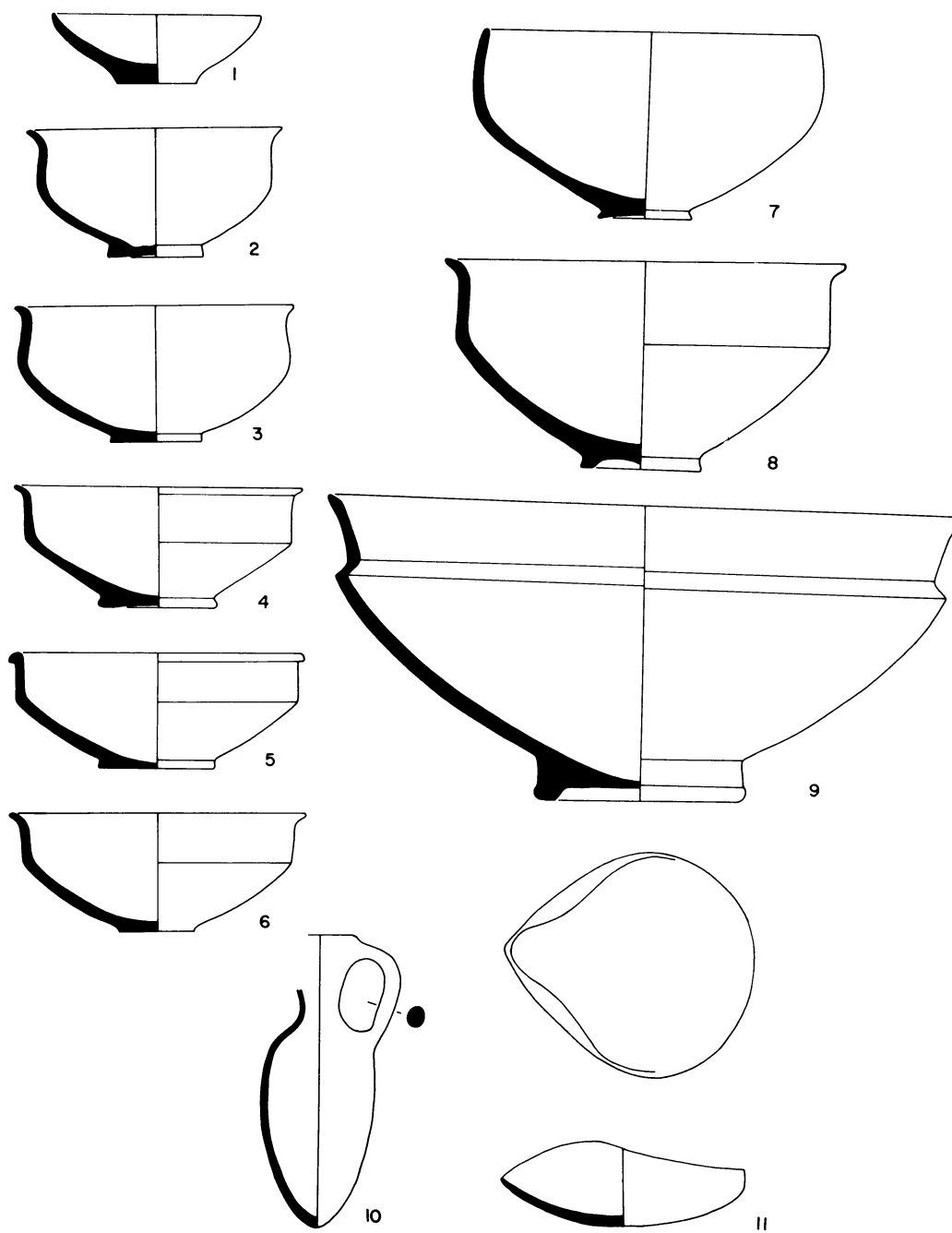


Fig. 43. Scale 1/4.

SCARABS

- Fig. 44.1 (8622 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XII,134). Steatite, yellow. Roughly carved geometric design with single twist design centre.
- Fig. 44.2 (8617 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XII,128). Steatite, white. Quadruple hooked scroll design.
- Fig. 44.3 (8623 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XII,135). Steatite, white; traces of green glaze? Geometric design; single loop design centre.
- Fig. 44.4 (8622 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XII,130). Steatite, yellow. Decorative 'cross' motif; *uraeus* in each of the four quarters.

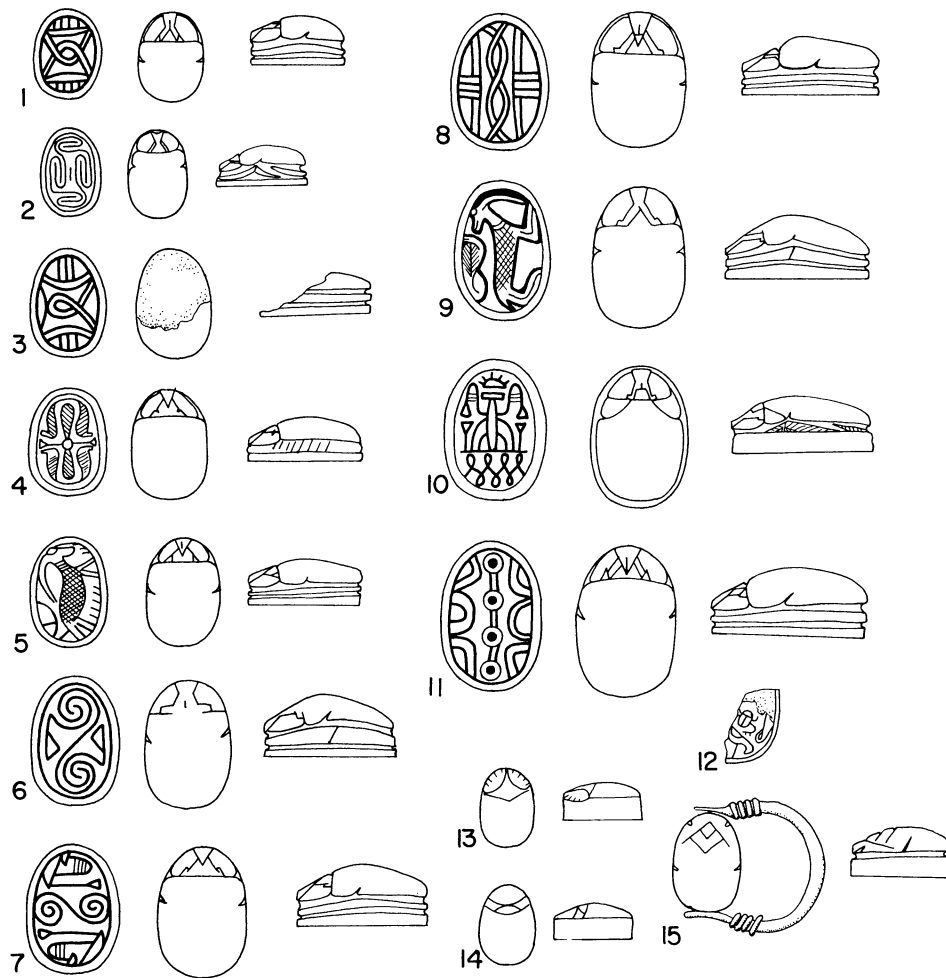


Fig. 44. Scale 1/1.

- Fig. 44.5 (8616 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XII,127). Steatite, yellow. Horned animal walking to right on grassy ground; cross hatching on body; lines at neck; sign over back.
- Fig. 44.6 (8619 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XII,132). Steatite, yellow. Interlocked double scroll design terminating in ∞ signs.
- Fig. 44.7 (8618 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XII,131). Steatite, hard yellow; much decayed green glaze all over the body and seal. Centre: scroll design, flanked by antithetic plant signs.
- Fig. 44.8 (8620 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XII,133). Steatite, yellowish. Geometric design flanking triple twist motif.
- Fig. 44.9 (8615 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XII,126). Steatite, yellow. Horned animal running to right with head turned back; cross-hatching on body, lines at neck; *uraeus* above back.
- Fig. 44.10 (8613 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XII,129). Steatite, yellow; with electrum frame. Garbled antithetic lotus design.
- Fig. 44.11 (8621 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XII,136). Limestone, buff. Centre: four concentric circle motifs joined; flanked by double looped design.
- Fig. 44.12 (8624D not catalogued *Beth Pelet I*). Several very worn fragments. Steatite, soft white. Seal very badly damaged, but including a *kheper* sign.

Plain

- Fig. 44.13 (8614 not catalogued *Beth Pelet I*). Amethystine quartz. Plain seal, carving light.
- Fig. 44.14 (8609A not catalogued *Beth Pelet I*). Crystal. Plain seal, carving light.
- Fig. 44.15 (8608 not catalogued *Beth Pelet I*). Paste and glaze; with bronze ring. Seal plain, moulding rudimentary.

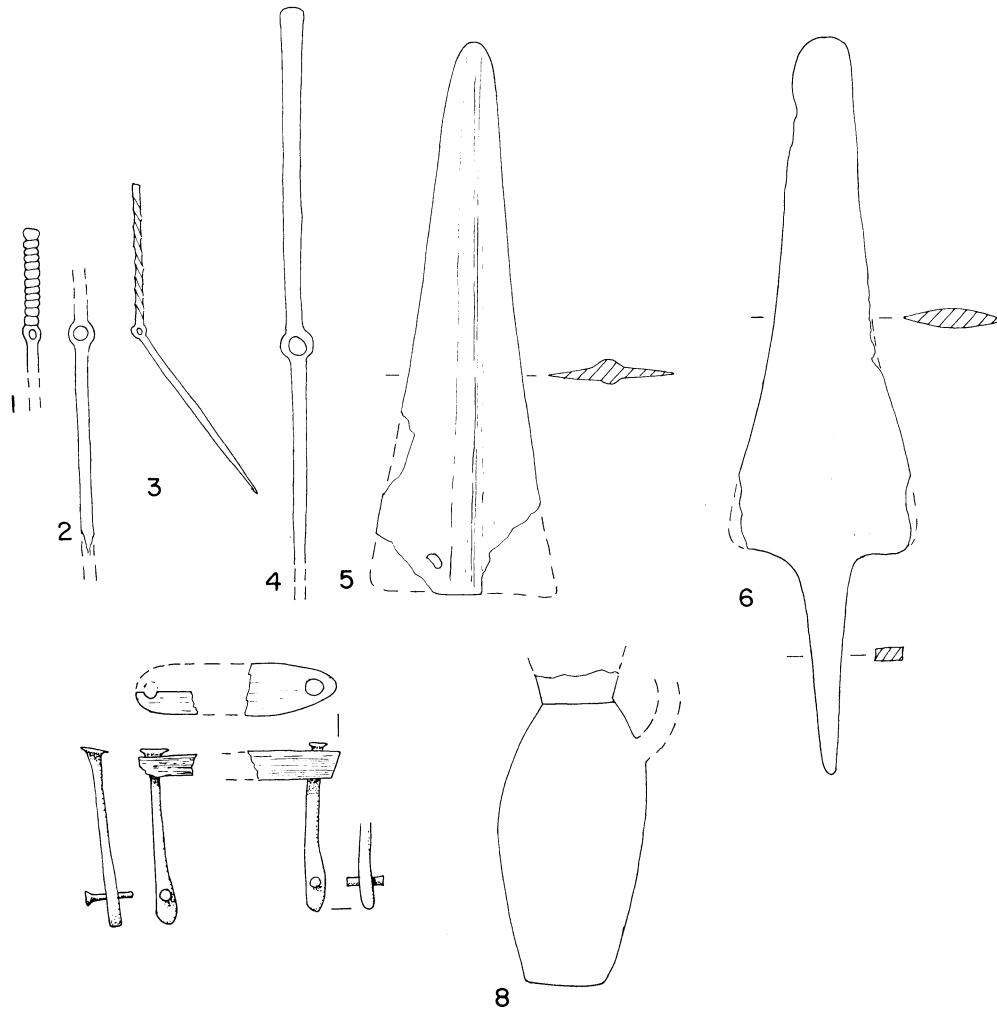


Fig. 45. Scale 1/2.

BRONZE

Pins

- Fig. 45.1 (8612 B-C not illustrated *Beth Pelet I*). Incomplete. Length 3.8 cms. Upper shaft with horizontal grooves. Lower shaft plain but point missing. Analysis: not available.
- Fig. 45.2 (8612 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XI,79). Incomplete. Length 6.4 cms. Upper shaft missing; lower shaft plain but point missing. Analysis: not available.
- Fig. 45.3 (8612 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XI,77). Length 9.2 cms. Upper shaft square section twisted; lower shaft plain. Bent out of true. Analysis: not available.
- Fig. 45.4 (8610 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XI,78). Incomplete. Length 14.7 cms. Upper shaft vertical but slightly tapering to eye; lower shaft plain; point missing. Analysis: not available.

Daggers

- Fig. 45.5 (8606 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XI,76). Maximum length 14.6 cms. Maximum width 5.0 cms. Triangular blade with double sided mid-rib. Only one rivet remaining but probably once four. No tang. Analysis: not available.
- Fig. 45.6 (8605 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XI,75). Maximum length 19.6 cms. Maximum width 5.0 cms. Concave edges, rounded point, ovoid section, rectangular sectioned tang. Analysis: not available.

Miscellaneous

- Fig. 45.7 (8624 A & B *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XI,80). Approximately 4.5 cms. in length. Two fittings are themselves riveted on to an ivory cross-piece, now fragmented. The catalogue in Manchester describes these as 'bronze and ivory hilt-fragments'. Analysis: not available.

ALABASTER

- Fig. 45.8 Small single handled vase (8604 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XI,81).

BEADS

- Not illustrated (8607 *Beth Pelet I* not illustrated). Forty-five assorted beads made up as follows:
- a) 5 carnelian beads, barrel shaped.
 - b) 32 carnelian beads, circular.
 - c) 2 amethystine quartz beads, circular, large.
 - d) 3 crystal beads, circular.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) The cataloguing of the tomb reveals several discrepancies and omissions.

Tomb

Card: 15G, 16K, 18J6,7,10,11,12, 22B4, 23K8, 43T4, 51G4, 74011,12, 91A4

Beth

Pelet I: 15G, 18J8,9,12,13,K3, 22B4, 43F3, 51G4,4', 74011,14,15 91A1

Corpus: 18J8,9,12,13,14,K3, 22B4, 23K12, 43F3, 51G4' 74011,14,15

The most obvious inconsistencies are to be found in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue, which omits the type 16 and the type 23 bowls altogether. It also adds an extra dipper juglet 51G4' which certainly was never found in this group, nor is it preserved.

- (ii) The Tomb Card has a late ink addition to the effect that the tomb contained twelve scarabs. The *Beth Pelet I* catalogue only records and illustrates eleven. The collection preserves fifteen. The discrepancy arises as follows: there were eleven whole carved scarabs in the tomb, and one badly fragmented example which was not illustrated or recorded in *Beth Pelet I*. The remaining three scarabs are plain scarabs which are rarely recorded.
- (iii) Of the two recorded and illustrated calcite vases in *Beth Pelet I*, one is now missing. It is likely that this vessel is still in the collection in Manchester, Catalogue number 8603. The collection is only now being put in good order, with the result that several pieces are yet to be located. The unlocated cylindrical juglet 8637A might be F564Q (?).

F565

Institute of Archaeology, London
 (one piece, British Museum)
 (e.v.11/ *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV & XV)

The tomb does not appear on the plan of the cemetery *Beth Pelet I* Pl. LXIV but from its bearing on the Tomb Card given as 76° 0", 13° from Point i, it would seem to lie on the western edge of the cemetery between Tombs 566 and 570, near Tomb 567. (See Fig. 2)

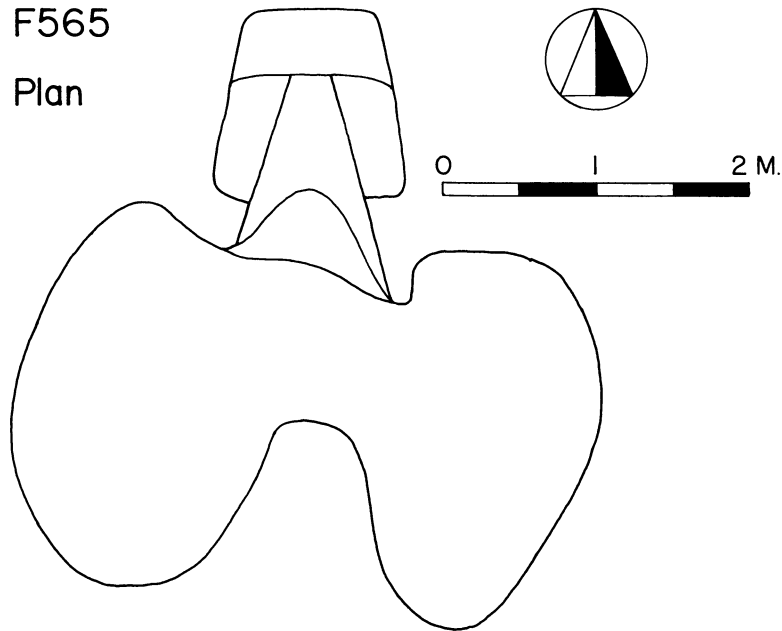


Fig. 46

The plan is taken from *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XVIII. It is a stepped shaft and bilobate chambered tomb with a four-stepped dromos. The section is irrecoverable as the heights are not given. The constricted entrance into the chamber acts as a 'doorway'. The dromos, as usual, enters from the north the bearing of which is given on the Tomb Card.

CONTENTS

The tomb is described as disturbed and no skeletal remains are recorded. As for the accompanying grave goods, this group is among the most difficult to piece together, being fraught with contradictory information. The Tomb Card states that fifteen vessels were found in the tomb, one of which is not described at all (F5650, marked NTH). Of the remaining fourteen, four are marked NTH, leaving a possible total of ten. Nine are currently catalogued at the Institute of Archaeology, one of which is missing, with one further vessel in the collection which is not registered, so that one vessel is unaccounted for. The uncollected pieces are: one bowl, three cylindrical juglets, one storage jar and one other vessel mentioned above.

Together with the pottery, the Tomb Card mentions toggle pins, bone inlay and two kohl pots. It omits (?) to mention a large group of some sixteen scarabs and seals published under this tomb, fourteen of which are still available. The toggle pins are now missing, but the bone inlay and one of the kohl pots are to be found in the British Museum.

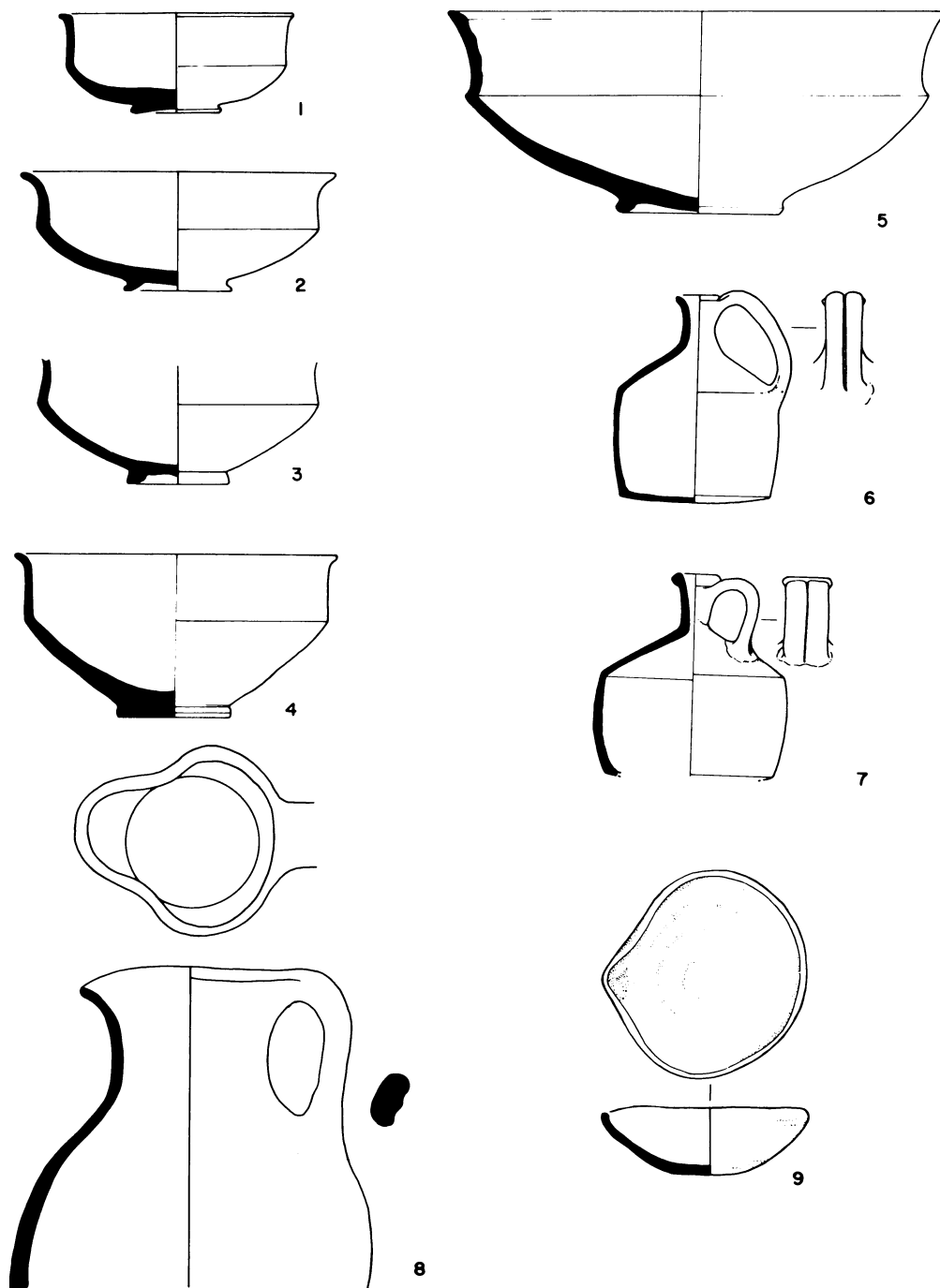


Fig. 47. Scale 1/4.

POTTERY

Bowls

- Fig. 47.1 Small carinated bowl (e.v.11/4 F565G 18J10). Soft orange ware with buff finish, turning marks below shoulder.
- Fig. 47.2 Small carinated bowl (e.v.11/4 F565F 18J13). Orange with grits, buff slip, turning marks from below shoulder to base.

- Fig. 47.3 Small carinated bowl (not registered F565P 16K3). Dark brown ware, drab buff/brown finish.
- Fig. 47.4 Carinated bowl (e.v.11/3 F565M 18J12). Brown ware, turning marks from below shoulder to rim. Breaks at the rim make it clear that the eversion of the rim was effected by folding the clay outwards and over on itself.
- Fig. 47.5 Large flaring carinated bowl (e.v.11/1 F565C 23J1). Orange ware, worn buff finish, turning marks below shoulder to base, warped.

Juglets

- Fig. 47.6 Cylindrical juglet (e.v.11/5 (6?) F565K 74011). Brown grey ware, worn light grey surface, (slip?) with possible traces of vertical burnish (?).
- Fig. 47.7 Cylindrical juglet (e.v.11/7 F565N 74016). Dark grey ware with grey-brown finish, marks of turning at base and from half way down the walls. Internal deposit.

Jug

- Fig. 47.8 One handled jug (e.v.11/8 F565A 34B5). Orange ware, light grey surface.

Lamp

- Fig. 47.9 Single spouted lamp (e.v.11/9 F565J 91A6). Orange ware, patchy dark red finish. Burning marks at nozzle.

SCARABS

- Fig. 48.1 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X, 98. Scaraboid - black steatite. Field divided into three, centre: sundisk, *nefer* sign and the hieroglyph . Either side: *nefer* sign. Left hand also includes a broken indeterminate sign.
- Fig. 48.2 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X, 99. Scaraboid - black steatite. Winged disc surmounting two serpents, between which is an empty cartouche and an indeterminate hieroglyph .
- Fig. 48.3 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X, 107. Limestone with gold frame - presently more damaged than when excavated. Central scroll pattern surrounded on the three surviving sides (and on the fourth) by  sign.
- Fig. 48.4 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X, 101. Limestone ? Middle Kingdom scroll pattern inside which is a cartouche containing two signs *Ra* and *Nefer* but better read *Nefer, Ra*.
- Fig. 48.5 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X, 100. Black steatite. Scroll pattern around the circumference inside which is an oval sundisk, *nefer* sign, the possibly *Nb* sign.
- Fig. 48.6 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X, 105. Limestone. Browsing horned animal (oryx?) The unusual tail appears to bear a resemblance to a rearing *uraeus*.
- Fig. 48.7 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X, 103. Limestone. Full frontal nude female, conforming to certain Egyptian types and may resemble Hathor.
- Fig. 48.8 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X, 110. Limestone. Rows of the hieroglyph  reproduced for a pattern motif.
- Fig. 48.9 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X, 102. Limestone. *Kheper* beetle with sundisk above, flanked by *uraei*. Below are two *nefer* signs flanked by the hieroglyph  (possibly intended to be *K!*). Below is a second *kheper* beetle flanked by *ankh* signs. The reading has no meaning.
- Fig. 48.10 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X, 109. Limestone. Single rope border within which are three vertical panels. The centre has *t* signs alternately with the hieroglyph . The remainder is a jumble of garbled hieroglyphs arranged in symmetrical order. The reading has no meaning.
- Fig. 48.11 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X, 104. Limestone. Upper portion unreadable. Reading *uraeus* between two schematically represented plants below which is the *t* sign.

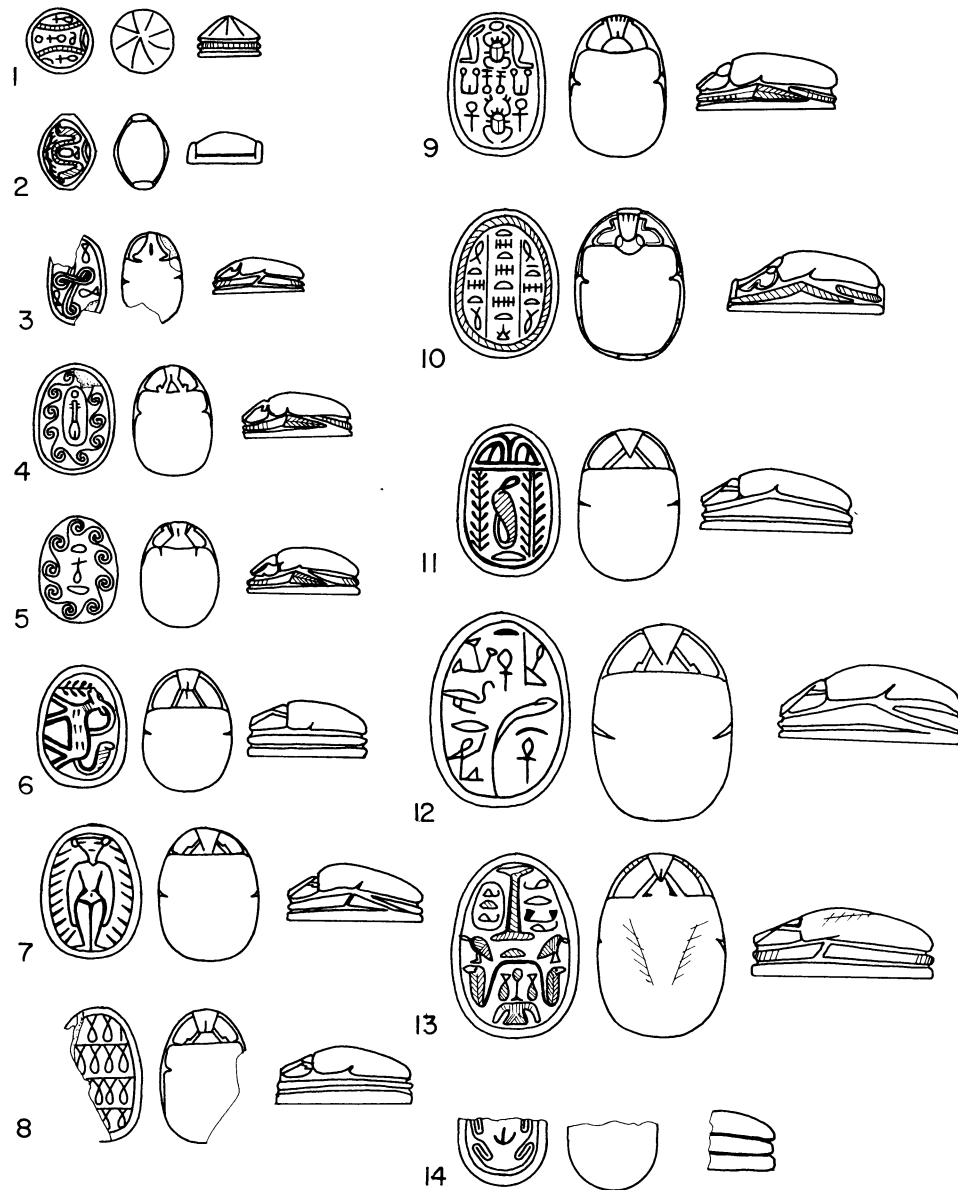


Fig. 48. Scale 1/1.

- Fig. 48.12 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,97. Limestone. Miscellaneous hieroglyphs without any connected sense; *ankh* signs, the papyrus clump, *t* signs, the goose sign, a seated man with an upraised hand, leg hieroglyph with the value 'b' with what seems to be an appended bud protruding from the foot, and a chameleon (?).
- Fig. 48.13 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,108. Limestone. What appears to be an offering stand to the left of which is a cartouche containing the signs $\text{ankh} \text{ankh} \text{ankh}$. There are similar signs to the right $\text{ankh} \text{ankh} \text{ankh}$. Below is the *t* sign, flanked by vultures. Below are two arched *uraei* between which are the three hieroglyphs $\text{ankh} \text{ankh} \text{ankh}$. The bottom has a sign which appears to be the *Nb* sign.
- Fig. 48.14 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,96. Translucent amethyst, broken. Scroll border with the symbol ankh . No significance or equation is possible.

FAIENCE

See Fig.49.1 Small vase. (British Museum Western Asiatic Department L797). (The vase

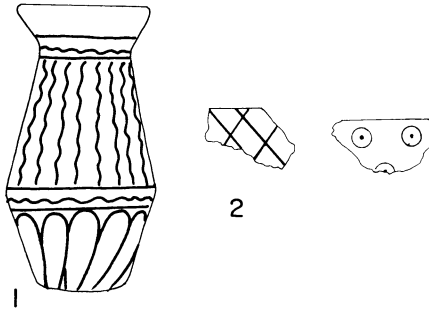


Fig. 49. Scale 1/2.

illustrated is not the original shape of this piece since the piece is completely fragmented. The shape is the type of vase that the fragments once described and the design is taken from the fragments and superimposed upon this outline.) The vessel was green glazed and the paint was brown.

BONE INLAY

Fig. 49.2

(British Museum Western Asiatic Department L771). Two small fragments of bone inlay. One has a lattice design, the other a series of ring and dot compass designs.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) The carinated bowl F565C (e.v.11/1) which is marked with the type number 23J1 on the Tomb Card is also marked on the base very clearly with the number 73J1. Fortunately this cannot be correct since type 73J1 is an Iron Age black lustrous juglet. The error was originally present on the Tomb Card but has been altered to 23J1 which this bowl clearly fits. Nevertheless it has not prevented the presence of a 73J1 in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue which is totally erroneous.
- (ii) A discrepancy arises in the number of vessels actually registered at the Institute of Archaeology. Firstly nine are registered but only eight are present. The missing object is e.v.11/5 described as a small carinated bowl. This number, however, is also inscribed on a cylindrical juglet and therefore, the catalogued vessel that is missing is e.v.11/6, a cylindrical juglet. Since only two cylindrical juglets were brought back, two are catalogued and two are present; then the missing object is the e.v.11/5 or 6 bowl. To compound the confusion, there is one extra bowl which is unregistered but in the collection. The ink marking gives it as 565L but the Tomb Card maintains that this object is a storage jar. Pencil markings underneath the ink clearly show the object to be 565P, the bowl 16K3. (It may be that this is the missing bowl e.v.11/5 or 6.)
- (iii) There are sixteen scarabs and scaraboids found in this tomb according to the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue, Pl.XIV. These sixteen are illustrated as belonging to this tomb on Pl.X,96-111. Fourteen of these are currently at the Institute of Archaeology, omitting numbers 106 and 111. This is the largest collection of scarabs in any of the tombs being discussed, yet astonishingly no record appears of this cache on the Tomb Card. The singular omission of this find is to be viewed with great suspicion. To compound the error, the Institute collection has either lost or does not have the registration cards for these scarabs, one of which is the interesting 'cylinder seal', missing altogether from the collection, *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,111.
- (iv) One of the two faience pots mentioned on the Tomb Card is missing as are the three toggle pins of Pl. IX. On the other hand, the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue Pl. XIV records no faience at all for this tomb. Further, it records a number of 'flints' with the illustration reference to Pl.IX, but that plate records more correctly that these flints belong not to F565 but F596.

- (v) There are the usual discrepancies between the typing of pots on the Tomb Card, the *Corpus* and *Beth Pelet I*. Notable among these whimsical variations is the bowl F565P, typed as 16K3 on the Tomb Card, but 16K4 in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue and the *Corpus*. Other bowls typed on the Tomb Card as 18J2 and 18J13 become 18J4 and 18J14 in the *Corpus* and *Beth Pelet I*.

F566

Rockefeller Museum, Jerusalem
(14386-4393 & 4423 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV & XV)

The tomb is situated on the west side of the cemetery near Tomb 564. (See Fig 2)

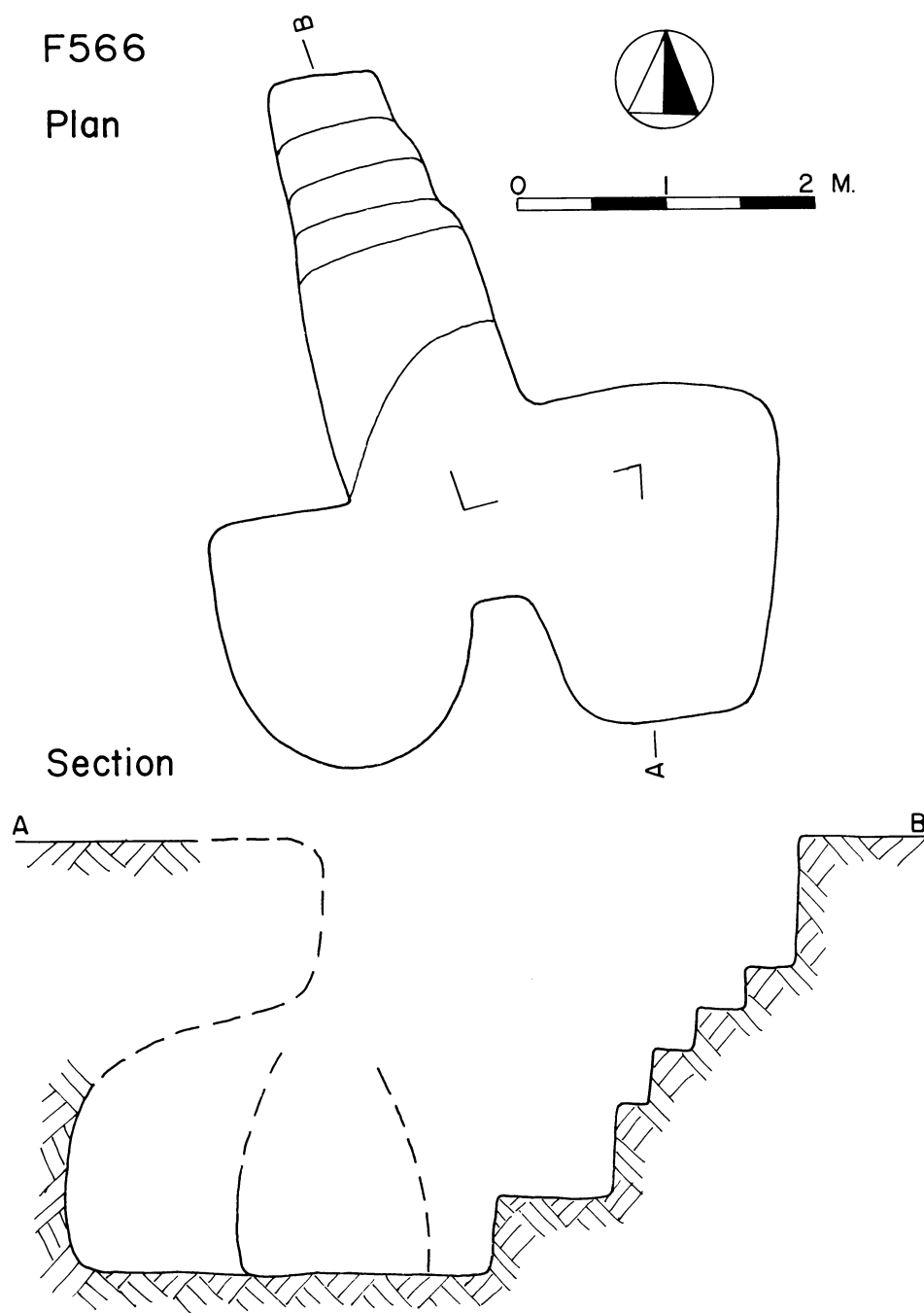
F566**Plan**

Fig. 50

The plan and the section are reconstructed from the sketch and the measurements given in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XVIII. The roof is conjectural since undoubtedly the tomb roof had collapsed before excavation. The plan is that of a stepped shaft and bilobate chambered tomb with the usual six steep stepped dromos entered slightly to the west of north.

CONTENTS

No skeletal remains are recorded. The grave goods consisted only of pottery, thirteen vessels in all, made up of three bowls, two cylindrical juglets, four storage jars, two dipper juglets and two lamps. Of this group, one cylindrical juglet, one lamp and two storage jars are marked NTH. Apart from the other two storage jars of the group which are missing presumed lost, the remaining seven vessels are present in the Rockefeller Museum collection.

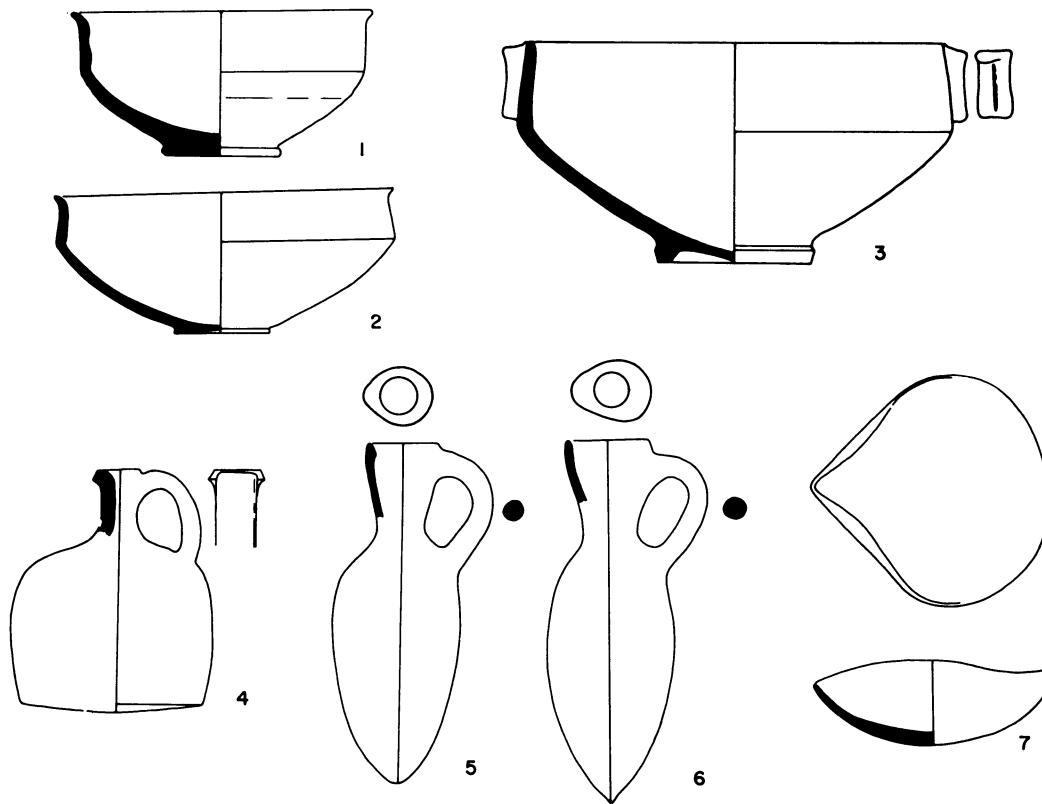


Fig. 51. Scale 1/4.

POTTERY

Bowls

- Fig. 51.1 Small carinated bowl (I4387 F566G 18J4). Soft grey-brown ware, roughly made with variable carination.
- Fig. 51.2 Small carinated bowl (I4388 F566H 18J9). Fine hard red ware; dark red finish.
- Fig. 51.3 Large carinated bowl (I4389 F566J 22G3). Hard orange ware, slight buff slip, vertically burnished inside on lower surface.
- Fig. 51.4 Cylindrical juglet (I4386 F566L 74016). Medium hard red ware, traces of dark red slip and of vertical burnish.
- Fig. 51.5 Dipper juglet (I4392 ? F566F 51G11). (Inside storage jar F566B, 43T4). Buff ware, light grey slip - worn.

Fig. 51.6 Dipper juglet (I4391 F566E 51G11). Soft light red ware, buff slip (worn), traces of vertical burnish.

Fig. 51.7 Single spout lamp (I4390 F566K 91A1).

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) The *Beth Pelet I* catalogue, Pl. XV, omits the bowl F566G, 18J4.
- (ii) In the typing of the storage jars, the Tomb Card gives the type 43T4 four times, whereas the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue gives 43E4 and F3.

F567

Institute of Archaeology, London
(e.v.45/ *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV & XV)

The tomb lies in the western area of the cemetery (see Fig. 2).

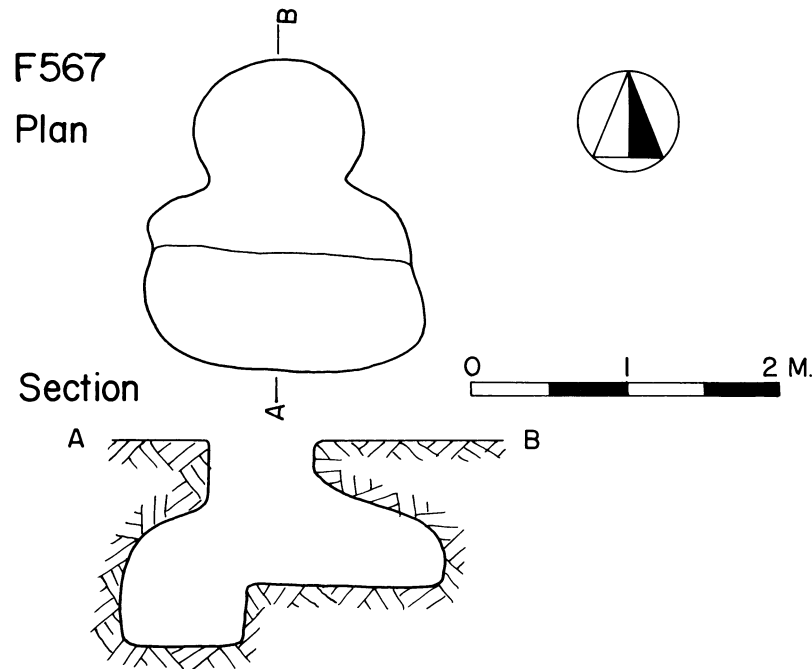


Fig. 52

The tomb is a shaft and chamber tomb, the shaft being a vertical central opening and the chamber a double chamber with one part stepped down. The measurements given in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV imply that both chambers lie to the south of the shaft, but the sketch plan and section on the back of the Tomb Card clearly show one chamber to the north and the other to the south of the shaft. The width of the shaft and the south chamber are not given on the Tomb Card. The widths used in the above reconstruction are taken from *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV although even this measurement of 65" is queried in the report.

CONTENTS

There is no record of any skeletal remains with this tomb. According to both the Tomb Card and the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue the accompanying pottery is a group of three cylindrical juglets, one dipper juglet and one jar, together with three scarabs and a number of beads. Two toggle pins are also mentioned on the Tomb Card though the number is queried; two are illustrated in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. IX.

Of the pottery very little is now available. Of the total five vessels, the dipper juglet is marked NTH on the Tomb Card, leaving four. Two cylindrical juglets are registered at the Institute of Archaeology leaving one cylindrical juglet unaccounted for; also the jar or jug, once present at the Institute, can no longer be located.

The small objects have fared better; all three scarabs are still available; so also are the toggle pins and one bead.

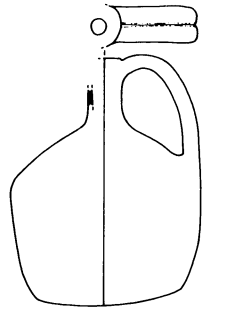


Fig. 53. Scale 1/4

POTTERY

Juglets

- Fig. 53.1 Cylindrical juglet (e.v.45/3 F567B 74011). Soft orange ware, buff slip, surface badly decayed but traces of vertical burnish.
- Not illustrated Cylindrical juglet (e.v.45/3 F567 7408). (Present but totally fragmented.) Soft orange ware; buff slip.

Jug

- Not illustrated Single handled jug (e.v.45/1 F567A 38B2). (Catalogued at Institute of Archaeology but now missing.) Round mouthed jar (*sic* Institute of Archaeology catalogue) with short neck, everted rim and one handle on shoulder. The vessel is in fact a jug.

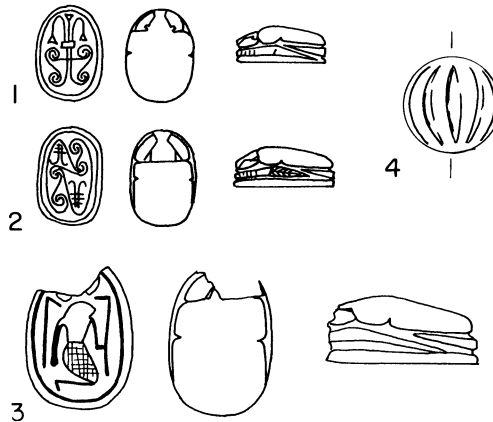


Fig. 54. Scale 1/1

SCARABS

- Fig. 54.1 (e.v.45/6 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,91). Steatite, yellowish. Above: papyrus plant. Below: interlocking spirals.
- Fig. 54.2 (e.v.45/5 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,90). Steatite, whitish. A series of interlocking spirals enclosing two 𐎏 signs (?).
- Fig. 54.3 (e.v.45/4 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,89). Faience, white. Kneeling deity with human body and falcon's head holding in the left and right hands a standard bearing *uraei* (?). See 559 Fig. 37.1.

BEADS

Fig. 54.4

Beth Pelet I Pl. IX,52. One large striated faience bead, together with a second of the same size not illustrated, without striations (*Beth Pelet I* Pl. IX,51) and thirty-three small faience ring beads (*Beth Pelet I* Pl. IX,53). (Not illustrated). All show traces of green glaze.

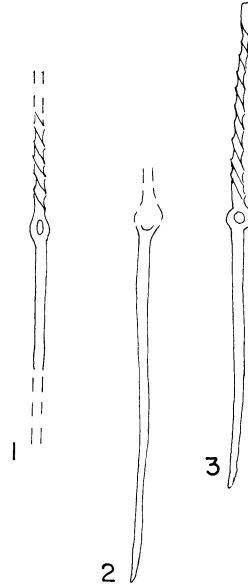


Fig. 55. Scale 1/2.

BRONZE

Pins

- Fig. 55.1 *Beth Pelet I* not illustrated. Maximum length 6.8 cms. Incomplete. Vertical upper shaft, square sectioned and twisted; top missing. Lower shaft plain but bottom missing. Analysis: BM567/2 copper-tin alloy. Quantitative analysis: Table 1. No. 20.
- Fig. 55.2 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. IX,55. Maximum length 9.5 cms. Incomplete. Upper shaft missing but apparently plain; original length probably 15.9 cms. according to *Beth Pelet I*. Analysis: BM567/3 copper-tin alloy. Quantitative analysis not attempted.
- Fig. 55.3 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. IX,54. Maximum length 12.7 cms. Vertical upper shaft square sectioned and twisted; lower shaft plain and slightly curved. Analysis: BM567/1 copper-arsenic alloy. Quantitative analysis: Table 1. No. 13.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) In the Institute of Archaeology there is a dipper juglet e.v.45/2, which is complete. From the Tomb Card it can be noted that there was one dipper juglet found in this tomb, but the Tomb Card clearly adds the suffix NTH, implying that it was never brought back with the collection. Further, the *Corpus* number given is incomplete (51G) lacking the final digit, which implies that the vessel was too fragmented to be fully typed.

A close examination of e.v.45/2 shows the original tomb registration number as F56?K. The third digit of the number looks like a 7. However there is no vessel 567K on the Tomb Card. F569K, on the other hand, according to its Tomb Card, is a dipper juglet of the type 51G7, a mark which occurs on the dipper in question but Tomb 569 has no dipper in the Institute of Archaeology collection. It is therefore proposed to omit this

vessel e.v.45/2 from Tomb F567 and to restore it to Tomb F569. There is no other tomb of the 560 series of which the registration mark K is a dipper juglet.

- (ii) The Tomb Card records only two toggle pins and two are illustrated in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. IX, but the collections at the Institute of Archaeology preserve the fragments of three pins. The third pin is rather more fragmentary than the other two and it may be for this reason that it was never included in the catalogues, though it should be pointed out that the number 2 on the Tomb Card has a query next to it.

F569

Institute of Archaeology, London
 British Museum, London (two pieces)
 Rockefeller Museum, Jerusalem (one piece)
 (e.v.5/ *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV & XV)

The tomb lies on the western side of the cemetery (see Fig. 2).

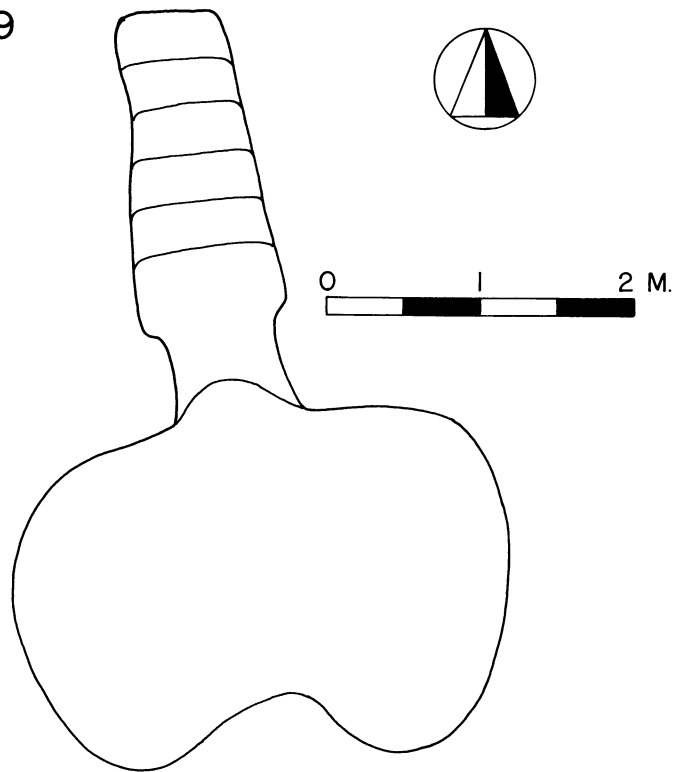
F569**Plan**

Fig. 56

The plan is taken from *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XVIII. It shows a stepped shaft and bilobate chambered tomb. The dromos has seven steps in all, constricted near the bottom of the stairway to form a 'doorway' into the chamber. The chamber itself is approached more or less from a northerly direction, the axis of the dromos bearing 167° , which makes it slightly west of north. No heights are given for the steps or the roof, so that the tomb lacks a section.

CONTENTS

No note is made of any skeletal remains in the tomb, though the tomb itself is comparatively large; it contained twenty-five vessels in all, comprised of nine bowls of various types, three cylindrical juglets, three dipper juglets, three jugs, two lamps and five storage jars. The small finds included a bronze dagger, a twisted toggle pin, five scarabs and at least one gypsum vase, together with fragments of bone inlay.

Of the twenty-five vessels, five are marked on the Tomb Card NTH, leaving twenty. Fourteen are currently catalogued in the Institute of Archaeology catalogue. One is catalogued at the Rockefeller Museum, a further vessel has appeared catalogued incorrectly in the Institute of Archaeology catalogue under Tomb F567, and yet another at the Institute of Archaeology has not been catalogued at all. The total of vessels accounted for therefore is seventeen, leaving three vessels missing, at least one of which is a storage jar and one other a cylindrical juglet described as 'fragments only'.

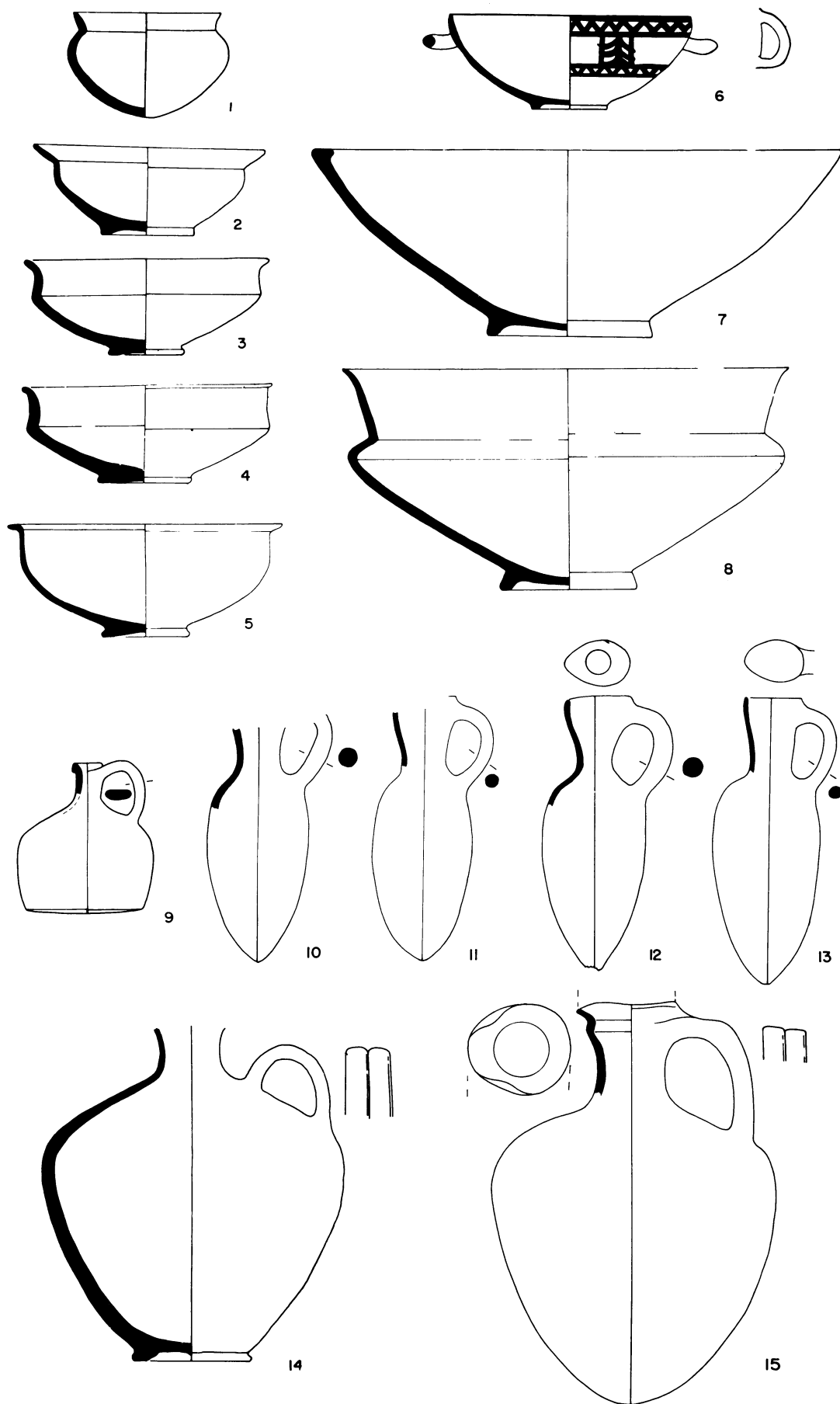


Fig. 57. Scale 1/4.

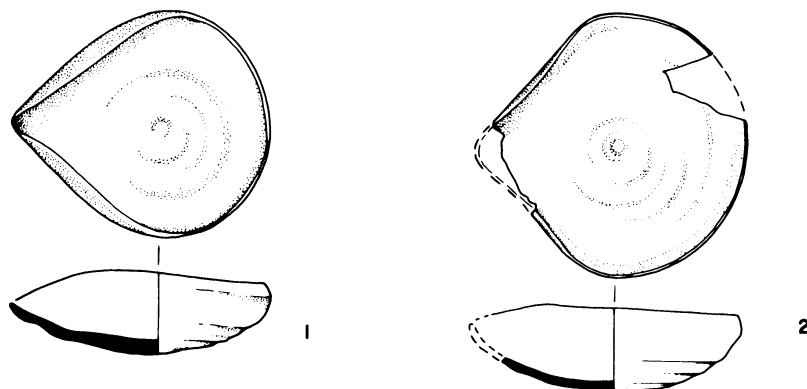


Fig. 58. Scale 1/4.

POTTERY

Bowls

- Fig. 57.1 Small globular bowl (e.v.5/6 F569R 26Y). Orange-brown ware, rounded base poorly shaped. This is a rare piece.
- Fig. 57.2 Small carinated bowl (e.v.5/4 F569X 18K6). Coarse brown ware heavily concreted, thick buff inside.
- Fig. 57.3 Small carinated bowl (e.v.5/2 F569Y 23K9). Yellowish hard fired ware, turning marks from shoulder to base, base cracked.
- Fig. 57.4 Small carinated bowl (e.v.5/2 F569Q 18J6). Brown soft ware with light buff (self?) slip. Turning marks below shoulder.
- Fig. 57.5 Small (carinated?) bowl (e.v.5/3 F569T 23C2). Fine hard fired buff ware with interior buff slip. Turning marks from mid wall to base.
- Fig. 57.6 Small two handled bowl (e.v.5/5 F569F 15N8). Fine dark brown-buff ware, red paint applied on exterior in two chevron bands linked by vertical chevron motifs.
- Fig. 57.7 Platter type bowl (e.v.5/18 F569D 6C4). Orange-brown ware, worn buff slip inside and out, radial burnish on inside, clear turning marks outside from rim to base.
- Fig. 57.8 Large flaring carinated bowl (e.v.5/1 F569 23C3). Hard red ware finely finished, turning marks from shoulder to base.

Juglets

- Fig. 57.9 Cylindrical juglet (e.v.5/9 F569P 74016). Hard orange ware with yellow buff slip.
- Fig. 57.10 Dipper juglet (not registered F569W 51G7). Orange-brown ware, surface badly worn but traces of orange-red slip and vertical burnish.
- Fig. 57.11 Dipper juglet (e.v.5/7 F569M 51G12). Gritted soft orange ware, buff-grey slip, surface very worn and pitted.
- Fig. 57.12 Dipper juglet (e.v.5/8 F569O 51G11). (Found inside storage jar F569N 43U6.) Orange ware, red slip and vertical burnish, very worn and patchy.
- Fig. 57.13 Dipper juglet (e.v.45/2 F569K 51G7). (Wrongly registered as belonging to Tomb 567; this juglet is certainly F569K.) (Found inside storage jar F569J 43V6.) Dark brown ware with light buff-grey slip, vertical burnish. Turning marks below shoulder to base.

Jugs

- Fig. 57.14 Single handled jug (e.v.5/10 F569B 3804). Hard brown ware, clear burning marks from shoulder to base.
- Fig. 57.15 Large 'Piriform' jug (Rockefeller Museum, Jerusalem I4401 F569A 68N4). Hard red ware, with dark red slip on the exterior, burnished vertically below the shoulder and haphazardly above.

Lamps

- Fig. 58.1 Single spout lamp (e.v. 5/11a F569S 91A1). Orange-brown ware; orange finish. Burning marks around nozzle.
- Fig. 58.2 Single spout lamp (e.v. 5/11 F569U 91A1). Brown ware, buff finish, base roughly smoothed to body.

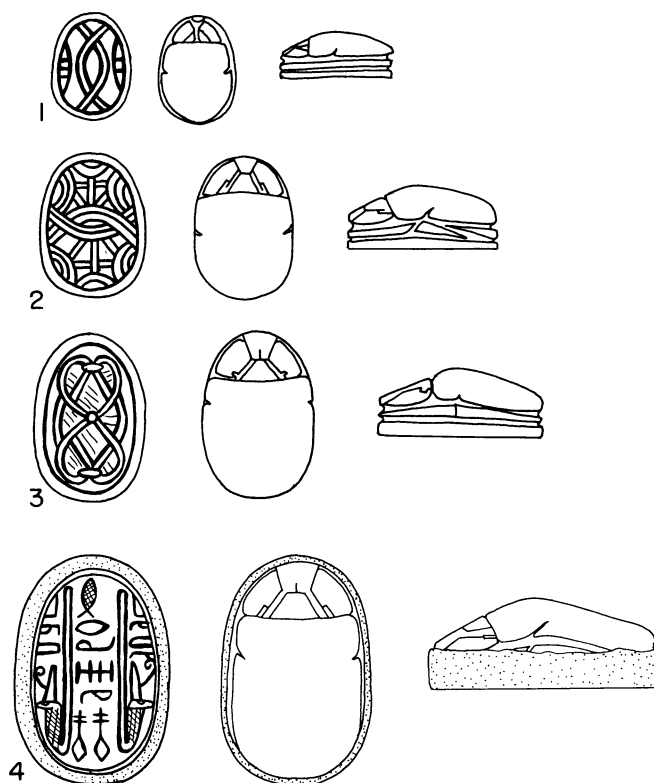


Fig. 59. Scale 1/1.

SCARABS

- Fig. 59.1 (e.v.5/17 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XII,124). Steatite, white; single open twist design flanked by two curved motifs.
- Fig. 59.2 (e.v.5/16 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XII,122). Steatite, yellow. Single open twist design with additional lobed cords in corners and with connecting lines (Institute of Archaeology catalogue 'decadent' (?)).
- Fig. 59.3 (e.v.5/15 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XII,123). Steatite, yellow. Intertwined curvilinear design.
- Fig. 59.4 (e.v.5/14 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XII,121). Steatite, discoloured white in bronze setting. Triple vertical inscription; centre: various signs ending in two *nefer* signs; antithetically flanked by two crowned *uraei* accompanied by other signs. Analysis: the bronze setting (without ring) is an alloy of copper-tin (BM569/1). Quantitative analysis: Table 1. No. 21.

Not illustrated (e.v.5/13 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XII,120). Missing from collection. The Institute of Archaeology catalogue describes it as 'Yellow Steatite, clypeus smooth with notches;'. No reading is attempted.

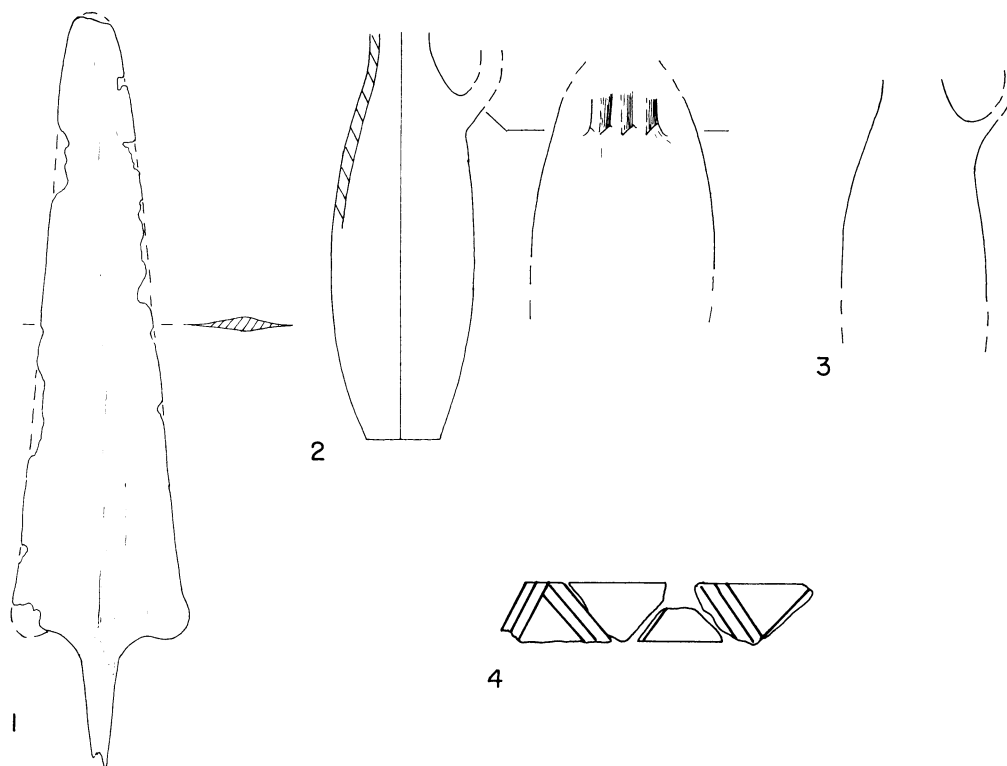


Fig. 60. Scale 1/2.

BRONZE

Dagger

Fig. 60.1 (e.v.5/12 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XI,67). Maximum length 20.0 cms. Maximum width 4.7 cms. Flat slightly ribbed tapered blade with concave edges and rounded point - tang incomplete. Analysis: not available for analysis.

ALABASTER

Fig. 60.2 Gypsum vase (British Museum, Western Asiatic Department L859 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XI,66). Calcite/alabaster; opaque. Very badly warped and cracked.

Fig. 60.3 Gypsum vase (British Museum, Western Asiatic Department L851, *Beth Pelet I* not illustrated or catalogued). Calcite/alabaster but very badly fragmented.

BONE INLAY

Fig. 60.4 Not catalogued at the Institute of Archaeology. (*Beth Pelet I* Pl. XI,68). A number of fragments of bone inlay with a three line chevron pattern incised.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) Four dipper juglets are found in Tomb 569 according to the Tomb Card, but only two are catalogued in the Institute of Archaeology (e.v.5/7 and

e.v.5/8). A further dipper juglet is however present in the Institute of Archaeology collections marked only with the original Tomb Card registration of F569W; it has been omitted from the Institute of Archaeology catalogue in error. The fourth dipper juglet has been found incorrectly registered in Tomb 567, but still bearing the markings F569K. (see Tomb 567.) It has been restored here.

- (ii) In the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue, a number of vessels have been omitted. Most noteworthy is the one handled jug F569A (68N4) which was left in Jerusalem, possibly explaining the omission.
- (iii) Alterations are made in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XV to the storage jar type numbers, the five Tomb Card jars 43V6 being represented in *Beth Pelet I* by the one entry 43E5.

The bowl F569F (15N8) becomes 15N2 in *Beth Pelet I*, and F569T (23C2) becomes 23C3.

- (iv) In the British Museum collection there are two very similar gypsum vases assigned to this tomb, but only one is mentioned on the Tomb Card, one in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue and only one is illustrated in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XI.

F570

Institute of Archaeology, London
(e.v.19 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV & XV)

The tomb lies in the centre of the cemetery (see Fig. 2). Petrie dates this particular tomb as the earliest within the 500 cemetery on the basis of the scarabs. (See *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XV and page 2, paragraph 4.)

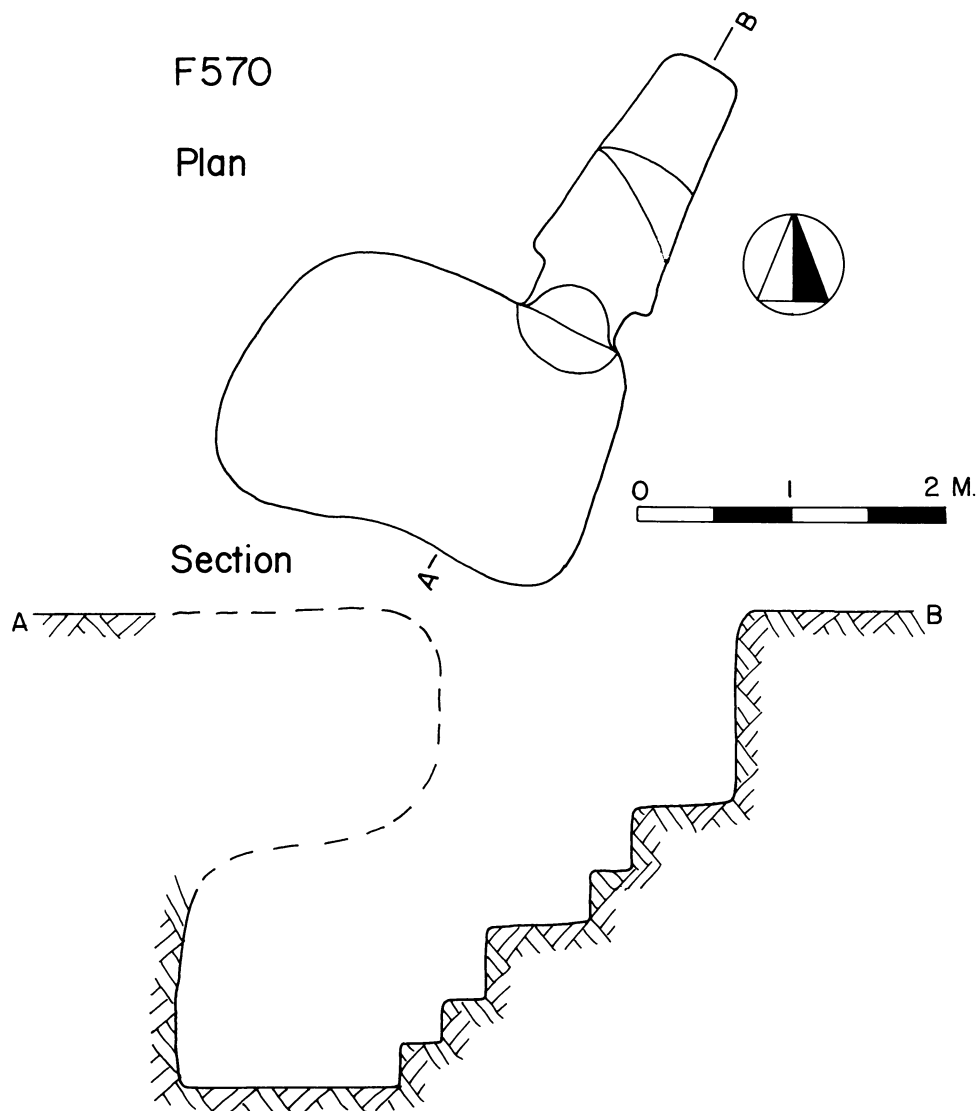


Fig. 61

The plan is a rescaled copy of the plan in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XVIII. It illustrates a stepped shaft and chambered tomb. Five steep steps of varying shape lead down to the chamber through a constricted 'doorway' in the lower staircase. The roof has been hypothetically reconstructed here according to the use of the term 'chamber' although since no measurement is given to the roof, it would suggest that the roof had already collapsed before excavation.

CONTENTS

Neither disturbance nor skeletal remains are recorded for this tomb. The grave goods are varied; the pottery totals nine pieces, including two bowls, three cylindrical juglets, two dipper juglets and two storage jars. A possible total of three pins were found, and a number of scarabs, probably eight in all. Small quantities of bone inlay and a number of small beads were also found.

Of the nine possible vessels, one cylindrical juglet and one storage jar are marked NTH. Six are currently catalogued and present in the Institute of Archaeology collection. Expectedly, the missing vessel is the other storage jar. Seven of the eight scarabs are catalogued at the Institute of Archaeology but only six are currently available.

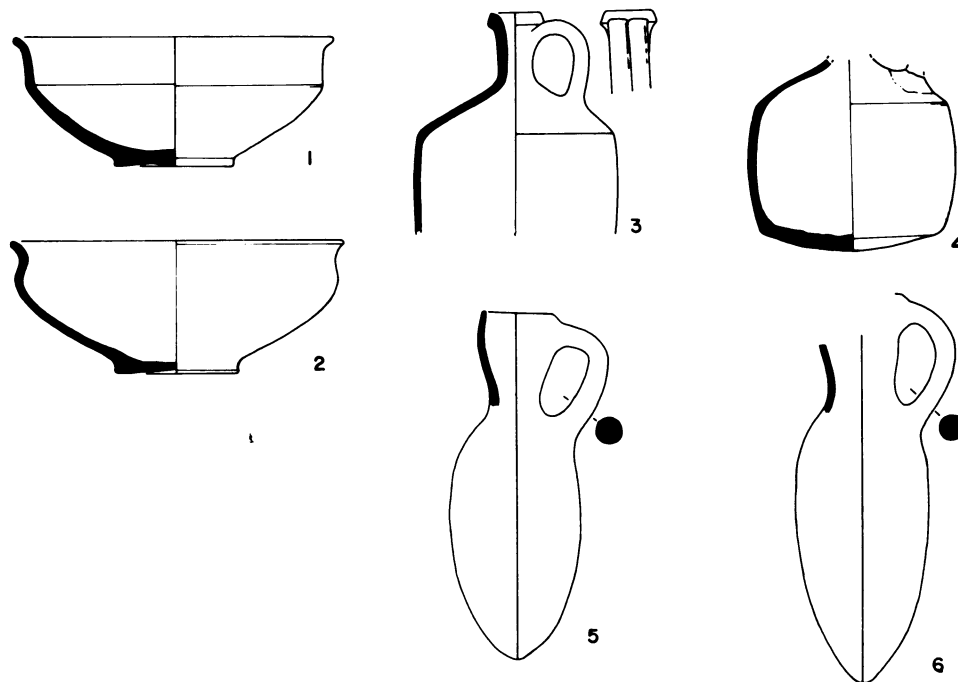


Fig. 62. Scale 1/4.

POTTERY

Bowls

- Fig. 62.1 Carinated bowl (e.v.19/2 F570E 18J11). Soft orange ware with orange self (?) slip. Turning marks below shoulder and around base.
- Fig. 62.2 Carinated bowl (e.v.19/1 F570A 23K3). Soft orange ware with buff self slip, turning marks below shoulder to base.

Juglets

- Fig. 62.3 Cylindrical juglet (e.v.19/5 F570G 7403). Soft orange-buff ware; very worn buff slip.
- Fig. 62.4 Cylindrical juglet (e.v.19/4 F570B 74011). Orange ware, surface badly pitted.
- Fig. 62.5 Dipper juglet (e.v.19/6 F570H 51G11). Soft orange ware; remains of dark red slip and burnish.
- Fig. 62.6 Dipper juglet (e.v.19/3 F570F 51G5). Buff-grey ware with grey self slip. Scoring marks of turning in lowest third.

SCARABS

- Fig.63.1 (e.v.19/7 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII,3). Limestone, white (Institute of Archaeology catalogue 'Faience'). Interlocking scroll pattern.

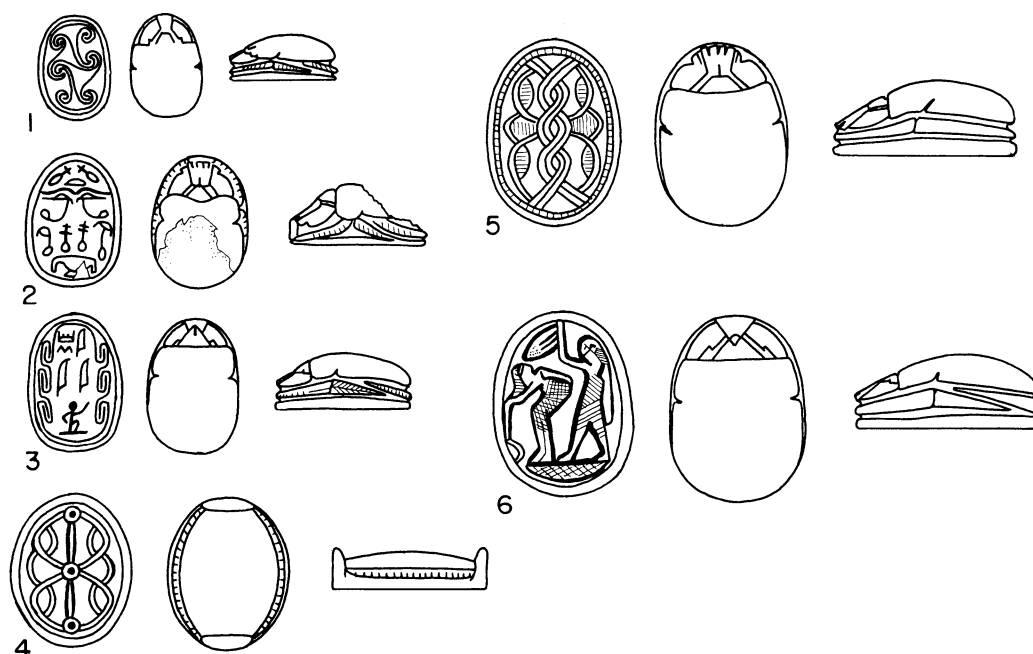


Fig. 63. Scale 1/1.

- Fig. 63.2 (e.v.19/12 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII,8). Steatite, yellow. Above: two *nefer* signs flanked by the 'T' sign. Centre: above, two *udjet* signs flanked by two unreadable signs (possibly the *was* sceptre?). Bottom: the *nub* sign.
- Fig. 63.3 (e.v.19/13 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII,2). Steatite, white. Hooked scroll pattern within which is, above: *Amen (Imm)*; centre: two reeds; bottom: a seated man with hand raised. The whole group may be a garbled version of the vocative phrase of invocation 'O Amen'.
- Fig. 63.4 (e.v.19/10 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII,6). Steatite, white. Scaraboid - interlaced loop design.
- Fig. 63.5 (e.v.19/9 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII,5). Limestone (?) (Institute of Archaeology 'Steatite'): rope border within which are intertwined patterns.
- Fig. 63.6 (e.v.19/8 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII,4). Steatite, yellow. Standing male figure wearing a headcloth with upraised right arm, holding an unknown missile-like object. Before him is a stooping figure glancing upwards at the object. The significance of the group is unclear. (Institute of Archaeology catalogue hazards 'Scene of human sacrifice'.)

BRONZE

Pins

- Fig. 64.1 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI,1 (?) (On the basis of the upper shaft measurement.) Maximum length 16.7 cms. Incomplete. Vertical plain upper shaft; plain lower shaft but bottom missing. Analysis: BM570/2 copper-tin alloy. Quantitative analysis: Table 1. No. 23.
- Fig. 64.2 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI,2 (???) (Hardly similar.) Maximum length 17.9 cms. Vertical plain upper shaft with slightly bulbous top; plain lower shaft with slight curve. Analysis: BM570/4 copper-tin alloy. Quantitative analysis: Table 1. No. 15.
- Not illustrated Several pin fragments. Analysis: BM570/3 copper-tin alloy. Quantitative analysis: Table 1. No. 14.
- Not illustrated Several pin fragments. Analysis: BM570/1 copper-tin alloy. Quantitative analysis: Table 1. No. 22.

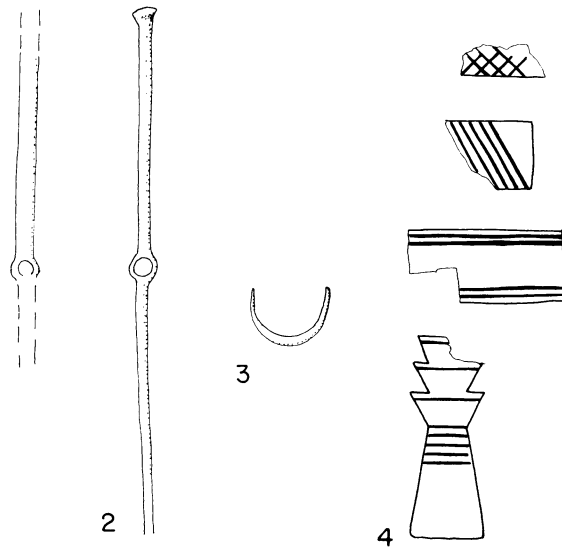


Fig. 64. Scale 1/2.

Rings

Fig. 64.3

Scarab ring (not illustrated in *Beth Pelet I*). Maximum clearance 1.9 cms.
 Analysis: BM570/5 silver. Quantitative analysis: largely silver with traces:-

copper:	0.9%
lead:	0.3%
tin:	0.6%
arsenic:	0.2%
iron:	0.2%
gold:	0.1%

It would seem likely that this ring belongs to the scarab of Fig. 63.1 (*Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII,3) since in *Beth Pelet I*, the illustration is accompanied by the description 'silver ring'.

BONE INLAY

Fig. 64.4

Several pieces of bone inlay, comprising:-

- a) the 'pylon' design (*Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI,3)
- b) horizontal border (*Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI,4)
- c) diagonal lines
- d) lattice.

BEADS

Not illust-
 rated

Sixty-four faience beads with the remains of green glaze, together with two small ring-like carnelian beads.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) Variation is noted in the typing of storage jars from the tomb. The Tomb Card gives the two storage jars as 43T4 and V6. The *Beth Pelet I* catalogue Pl. XV, gives them as 43E5 and F3.
- (ii) Some confusion has arisen over the number of scarabs excavated. The Tomb Card states 'two scarabs' and then adds 'in bronze setting.' This must refer to two particular scarabs among a group, with the careless omission of the six others. It cannot refer to the total number from the tomb since eight are mentioned in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue Pl. XIV and that

number are illustrated, Pl. VII. Seven are catalogued at the Institute of Archaeology and six are still present.

- (iii) From the Tomb Card it would seem that at least three pins were excavated. Only two are illustrated in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI, 1 & 2, but it would appear from the analysis of the fragments that there had originally been at least four pins. One extraordinary feature however is that the complete pin illustrated BM570/4 is not represented in *Beth Pelet I*, if one accepts the identification on the basis of the upper shaft measurement. (This once again throws doubt upon the accuracy of the information of fragments of pins, showing perhaps the less scrupulous attention the pins received both at excavation and later.)
- (iv) The triangular piece of inlay shown in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI, 4 cannot easily be reconciled with the fragments currently published. Lacking explanation, it should be pointed out that the *Beth Pelet I* triangular piece, if correct, would be a unique form.

F571

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge
(- 1929 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. LXIX)

The tomb is located in the south eastern part of the cemetery, adjacent to point M.
(See fig 2.)

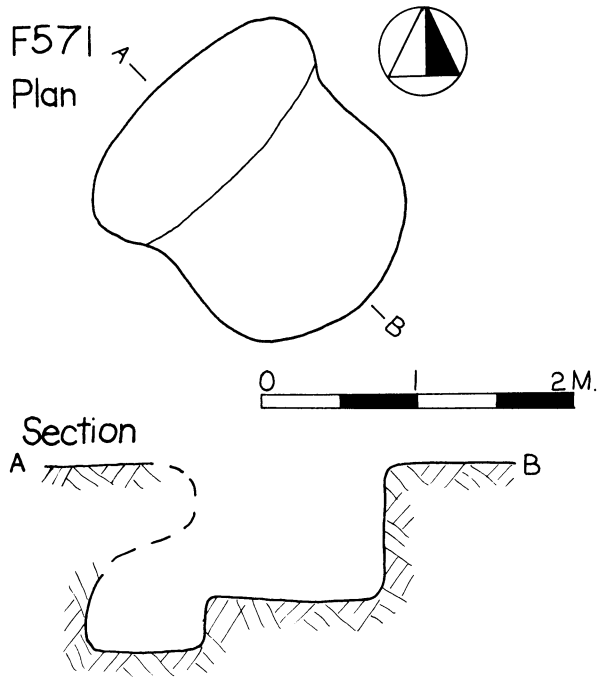


Fig. 65

The plan is taken from the sketch and measurements on the reverse of the Tomb Card. Oddly, these measurements are not given in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. LXIX as one might have expected. The plan shows a shaft and stepped chamber tomb with the shaft as broad as the chamber. The tomb is singular in that entry is effected from the south, or rather the south east, and not from the north as usual.

CONTENTS

No skeletal remains are recorded. The grave goods included eight vessels in all; they were: three bowls, two storage jars, two cylindrical juglets and one dipper juglet. No small finds are recorded. Five vessels or fragments of vessels are currently housed in the collection. The two storage jars are marked NTH and the dipper is missing.

POTTERY

Bowls

- Fig. 66.1 Small carinated bowl (20-1929 F571G 18J19). Light red-buff ware, buff-grey self (?) slip; turning marks from shoulder to base.
- Fig. 66.2 Small carinated bowl (19-1929 F571B 18J?). Soft red ware, buff finish; turning marks around base.
- Fig. 66.3 Large carinated bowl (15-1929 F571A 23J1). Hard red ware, badly cracked thick red slip on interior; clear turning marks on exterior from shoulder to base.

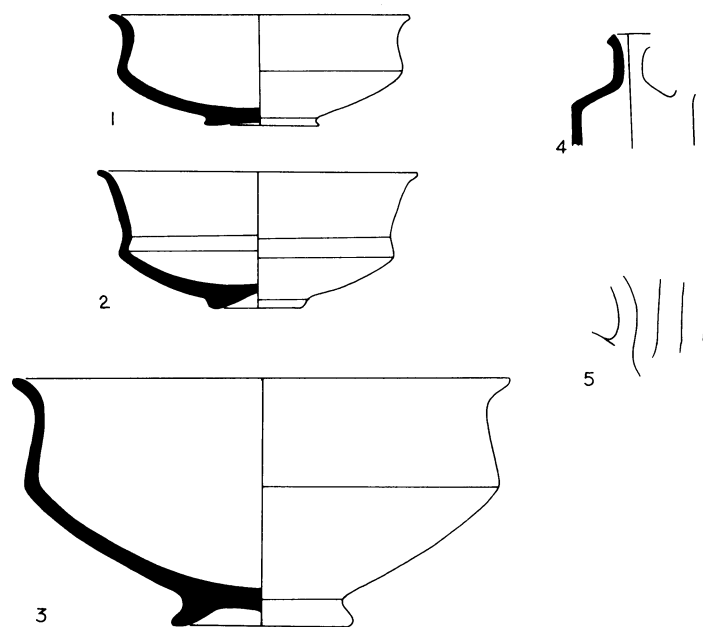


Fig. 66. Scale 1/4.

Juglets

Fig. 66.4 Small cylindrical juglet (19-1929 F571F 740). Soft brown ware, traces of buff-brown slip.

Fig. 66.5 Cylindrical juglet (19-1929 F571H?). Friable orange ware.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) The cylindrical juglet handle Fig. 66.5 is somewhat of a mystery. It certainly does not belong to Fig. 66.4, and it probably is all that remains of the vessel F571H. However, this fragment of a cylindrical juglet is marked on the Tomb Card NTH. This is believed to be the only example of such a condemned vessel being reprieved.
- (ii) The small carinated bowls F571B and G, typed 18J and 18J19 on the Tomb Card are listed in the *Corpus* as 18J14 and 18K4 respectively. The Tomb Card entry for F571G has been altered from 18J19 to 18K4 but *Beth Pelet I* includes only 18K4, omitting the other form 18J14.
- (iii) The two storage jars F571C and D are typed 43V6 on the Tomb Card and are typed as 43E5 in *Beth Pelet I*.

F574

British Museum, London (one piece)
 (Once catalogued at Institute of Archaeology, London.)
 (e.v.39/ *Beth Pelet I* Pl. LXIX)

The tomb lies in the south western part of the cemetery. (See Fig. 2)

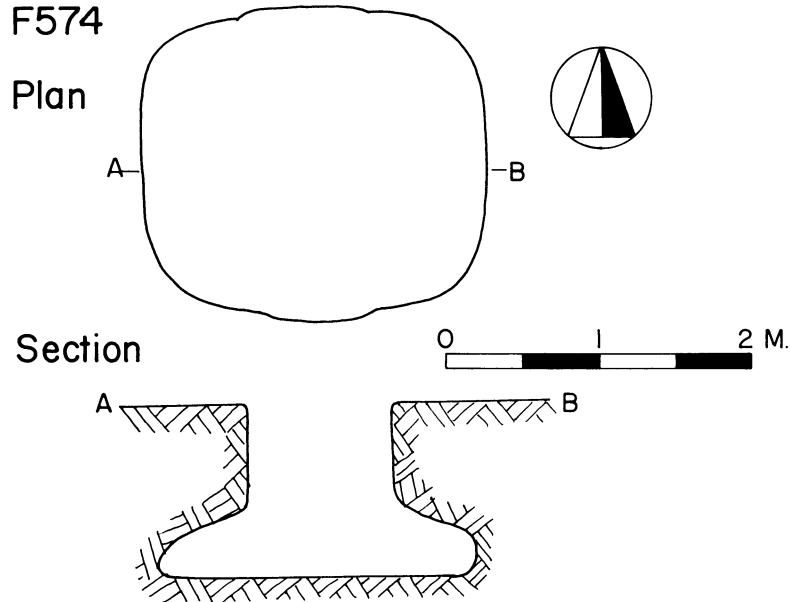


Fig. 67

Although described as a grave with recess in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue, the sketch plan and section together with the Tomb Card description indicate a shaft with two 'alcoves' at the base.

CONTENTS

The tomb had apparently been disturbed. No skeletal remains were recovered, and the accompanying grave goods were slight. They consisted of one small carinated bowl and two storage jars, together with a toggle pin and one scarab. Only the scarab now remains.

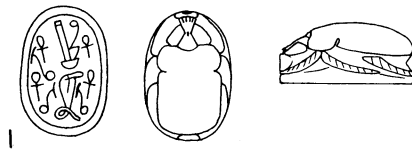


Fig. 68. Scale 1/1.

SCARAB

Fig. 68.1

(British Museum Western Asiatic Department L784 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XXII, 213).
 Steatite. Double crown and uraeus, flanked by ankh, nefer and was signs.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) The storage jar typing is variant. The Tomb Card registers two jars: 43 and 43D; neither could have been whole. *Beth Pelet I* gives 43C'.
- (ii) The carinated bowl, e.v.39/1 is no longer available. A note in the catalogue states that it was given to Mrs. Wloch (?), Poland, in 1948.

F575

Institute of Archaeology, London
(e.v.6/ *Beth Pelet I* Pl. LXIX)

The tomb is located in the south east corner of the cemetery. (See Fig. 2)

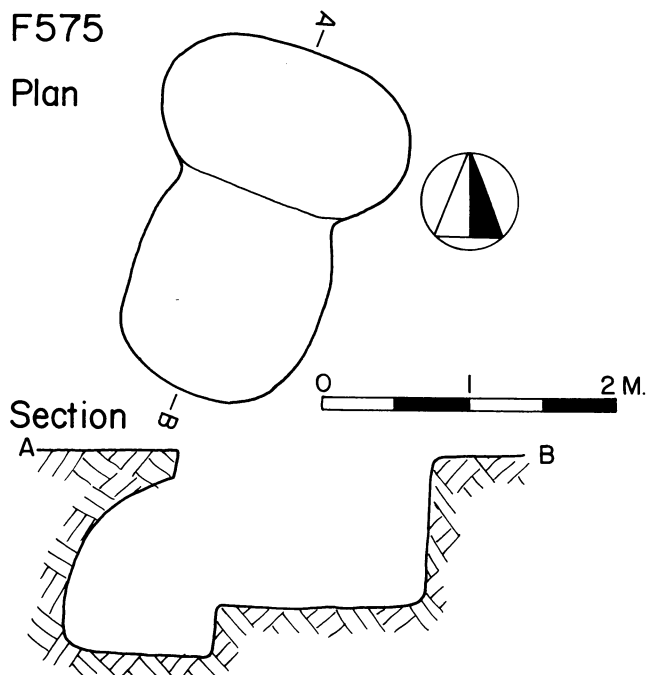


Fig. 69

The plan illustrates a shaft and stepped alcove tomb described in *Beth Pelet I* as a recessed grave. The reconstruction of the plan and section is taken from the notes on the reverse of the Tomb Card. Although no direction is given for the access and the chamber, it would seem from the shape of the sketch on *Beth Pelet I* Pl. LXIV that the chamber lies to the north of the shaft, not to the south as is the usual case with its neighbours (e.g. F587).

The height of the roof is hypothetical, but based upon the clear sketch on the Tomb Card.

CONTENTS

Neither disturbance nor skeletal remains are noted on the Tomb Card. The tomb contained five pots; one bowl, one cylindrical juglet, one dipper juglet and two storage jars. Also, there may have been two faience vessels, a pilgrim flask and a vase, accompanying the group.

The two storage jars are predictably marked NTH on the Tomb Card. The remaining three vessels are catalogued in the collection at the Institute of Archaeology, but the cylindrical juglet has been lost subsequently, leaving only one bowl and one dipper juglet.

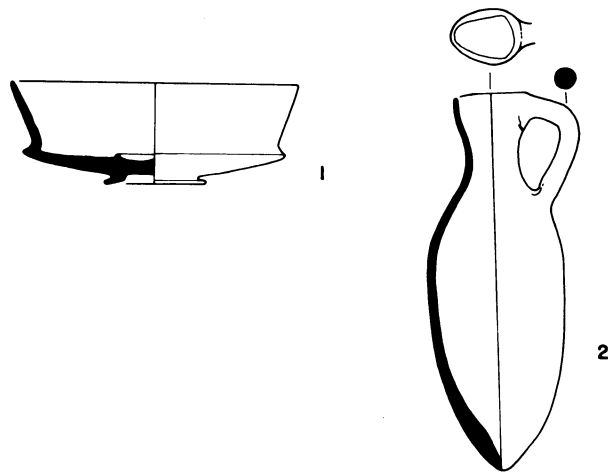


Fig. 70. Scale 1/4.

POTTERY

Bowl

Fig. 70.1 Small carinated bowl (e.v.6/1 F575E 23K8). Soft brown ware, drab red slip, turning marks below shoulder.

Juglet

Fig. 70.2 Dipper juglet (e.v.6/2 F575C 51G12). (Inside storage jar F575B, 43V6.) Brown-buff ware, thick but decayed red-brown slip, vertical burnish from rim to base.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) The two faience vessels are not catalogued in the collections of the Institute of Archaeology, although from the Tomb Card they seem to have been brought to London as they have been given a *locus* in the old University College collection. A note states that they are similar to the pair of faience vessels found in F568, and *Beth Pelet I* catalogue describes them as a 'Glazed Kohl Pot and Flask', which describes the pair in F568.
- (ii) A minor discrepancy arises with the storage jar types. The Tomb Card labels them 43T4 and 43V6, but *Beth Pelet I* describes them as 43E4 and 43F4. The *Corpus* follows the latter typology.
- (iii) A small error has been made in attributing the cylindrical juglet F575C in the *Corpus* to Tomb 576. Since no cylindrical juglet was ever found in that tomb, the correct reading of the Tomb Card and the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue should be adopted.

F576

At one time, Institute of Archaeology, London and Leicester (?). Now missing.
(e.v.7 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. LXIX)

The tomb is located in the south east part of the cemetery. (See Fig. 2)

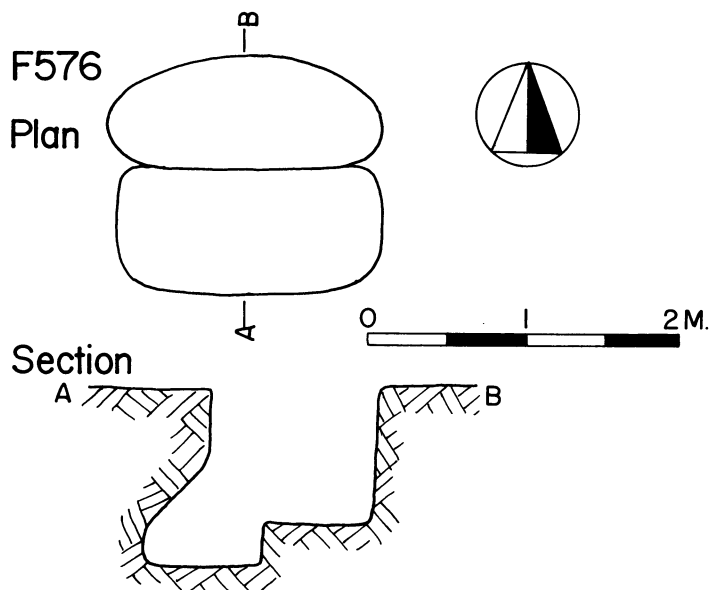


Fig. 71

The tomb is described in *Beth Pelet I* as a grave with recess, but from the sketch on the Tomb Card it has a shaft and stepped alcove. The reconstruction is based upon the measurements given on the Tomb Card, with the exception of the roof height which is sketched in on the card but not measured.

CONTENTS

Described as a disturbed tomb, only three vessels were found in the tomb: one dipper juglet, one single handled jug and a double handled storage jar. The storage jar was marked NTH. The other two vessels are no longer available.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) The present whereabouts of the material from this tomb is difficult to ascertain. Only two vessels were brought back as a group, the dipper juglet and the jug. The Tomb Card states that the group was destined for 'Leicester', presumably the museum, but the dipper juglet was catalogued at the Institute of Archaeology under the number e.v.7/1. It would be reasonable to assume that this was then the only extant vessel. According to the Institute of Archaeology catalogue, the juglet was given to Mrs. Wloch (?), Poland in 1948.
- (ii) The usual alterations occur in the various catalogues. The Tomb Card types the storage jar as 43R6, but the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue quotes it as type 43D6.

F577

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge (one piece)
 (Once at Institute of Archaeology, London)
 (e.v.23/ *Beth Pelet I* Pl. LXIX)

The tomb lies in the southern part of the cemetery. (See Fig. 2)

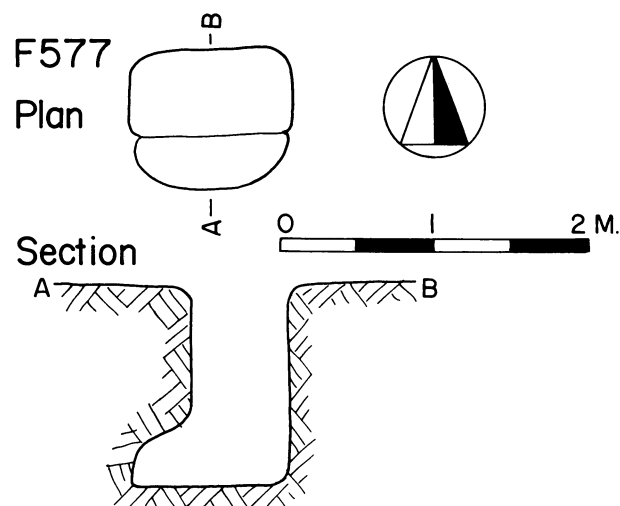


Fig. 72

The tomb is one of the smallest in the cemetery. Described in *Beth Pelet I* as a recessed grave, the Tomb Card shows a shaft and alcove tomb. The measurements given on the Tomb Card and *Beth Pelet I* vary somewhat, for example the depth of the tomb is given as 4'2" (50") on the Tomb Card, but 60" in *Beth Pelet I*. The reconstructed section is, of necessity, a conflation of the two sets of measurements, accepting *Beth Pelet I* measurements for the shape of the grave and the Tomb Card measurements for the depth of the shaft. The plan is to be compared to F584 or F587.

CONTENTS

The tomb is described as disturbed. There are no recorded skeletal remains, and the grave goods, a group of four pots, include one carinated bowl, one cylindrical juglet, one single handled jug and one anomalous form of small wide mouthed juglet. (56E2). It would seem that only two vessels were removed from the tomb, the bowl and the cylindrical juglet. The bowl was housed in the Institute of Archaeology collection, whereas the cylindrical juglet was given to the Fitzwilliam Museum.

A note on the Tomb Card equates this tomb with F590-594.

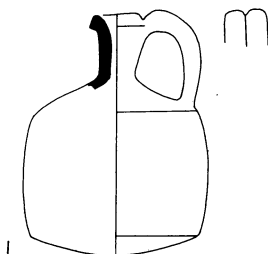


Fig. 73. Scale 1/4.

POTTERY

Juglet

Fig. 73.1 Cylindrical juglet (Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge 27-1929 F577A 7408). Grey ware, buff finish; very slight traces of burnish (?)

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) One of the two extant vessels, the cylindrical juglet, marked 'one pot only to the Fitzwilliam', is still present. The bowl on the other hand, originally catalogued e.v.23/1 was given to 'Mrs. Wloch, Poland' in 1948.

F578

Institute of Archaeology, London and
Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.
(e.v.10/ *Beth Pelet I* Pl. LXIX)

The tomb lies in the south eastern corner of the cemetery. (See Fig. 2)

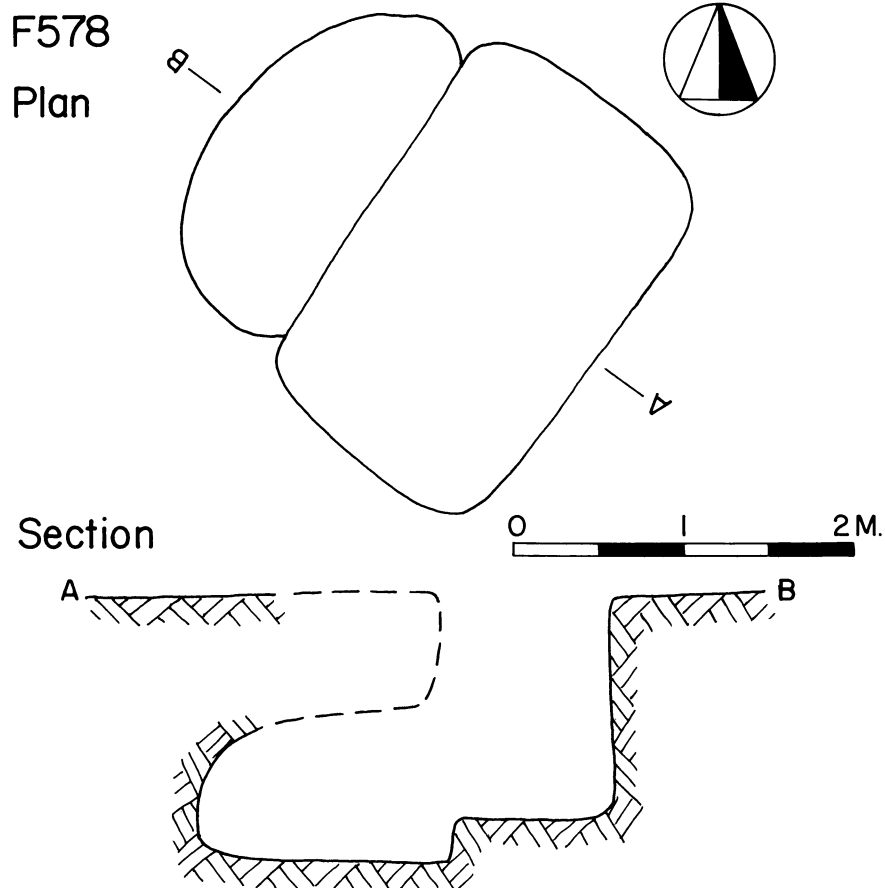


Fig. 74

Beth Pelet I classes this tomb as a grave with a recess, but from the sketch plan and section on the reverse of the Tomb Card, it is a shaft and stepped alcove tomb. The *Beth Pelet I* measurements are confused, in that the measurements given are those of the chamber, not of the shaft. The roof of the chamber had collapsed when excavated, so that the present height of the roof is hypothetical but it emulates the sketch-section.

CONTENTS

No skeletal remains seem to have been found, but the accompanying grave goods consisted of seven vessels: two carinated bowls, one cylindrical juglet, one dipper juglet, one lamp and two storage jars, one of which contained the dipper juglet. No other material is recorded. Of the seven vessels, two are marked NTH; there are four catalogued in the collections at the Institute of Archaeology, of which three are currently available, namely both of the bowls, and surprisingly, one of the two storage jars. This is one of the two tombs in which a jar has been preserved.

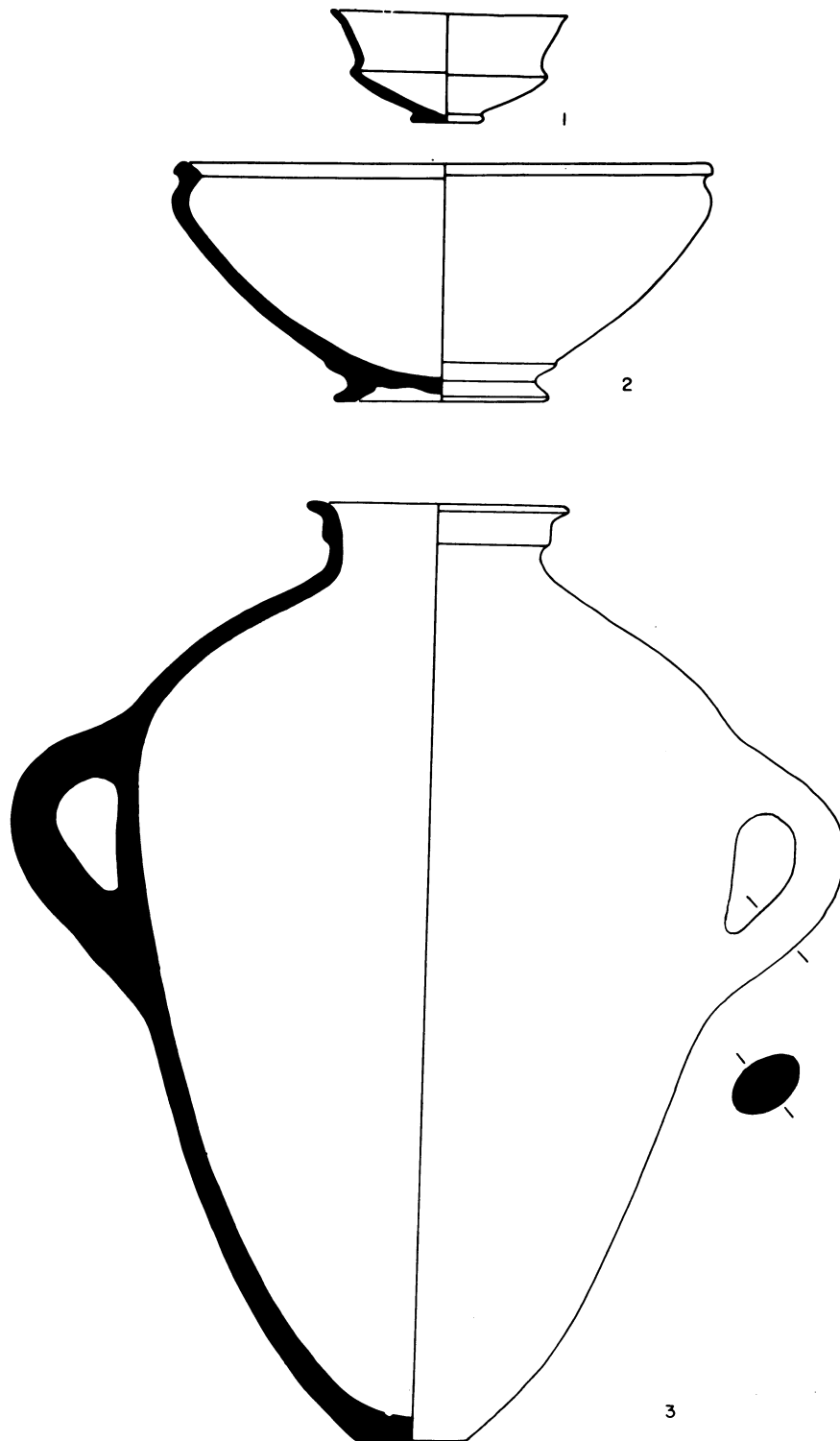


Fig. 75. Scale 1/4.

POTTERY

Bowls

- Fig. 75.1 Small carinated bowl (e.v.10/2 F578C 23K22). Fine buff ware; turning marks around base.
- Fig. 75.2 Large bowl (e.v.10/3 F578B 23V2). Soft orange-brown ware, decayed drab orange slip, ring base affixed to smoothed lower body. (This is the only example of an affixed ring base among all the vessels examined.)

Storage jar

- Fig. 75.3 Double handled jar (e.v.10/4 F578A 43T4). Hard gritted orange ware, buff-grey finish, heavily concreted; turning marks below shoulder to base.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) For F578B, the larger of the two bowls, the Tomb Card gives its type as 23V2, but the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue Pl. LXIX gives it as 23Y2. The *Corpus* however confirms the reading of the Tomb Card as 23V2, so that Petrie misread V as Y (23Y is an Iron Age form; it has no subdivision 23Y2).
- (ii) F578C 23K22 is an ink alteration on the Tomb Card for the original 23J14. The *Corpus* and the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue confirm the alteration.
- (iii) The storage jar F578A is given the type number 43T4 on the Tomb Card, but both it and the other, F578E 43V6, have been altered in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue to 43F3.
- (iv) The measurements of the plan include an interesting error in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue Pl. LXIX. Firstly, the figures given are said to be those of the grave; others for a recess are not given. However, it is clear from the Tomb Card that the three measurements given refer to the recess (alcove), not the grave (shaft). Secondly, the width of the recess/ grave in *Beth Pelet I* is given as 78". The plan on the reverse of the Tomb Card gives this measurement in two halves from the centre as 3'9" plus 3'9", a total of 90" in all. Petrie must have read these figures as 39" plus 39", a total of 78", 12" short of the actual distance.
- (v) There is a discrepancy in the direction of the tomb given in the various sources. The bearing of the tomb, usually taken from the rear centre of the shaft across the axis of the shaft and chamber, is given on the Tomb Card as 213°, which would mean that the tomb was entered from the north east. The cemetery map in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. LXIV clearly shows that it would have been entered from the north west. A point marked 'North East Corner' on the sketch plan suggests that the present reconstruction and direction are correct.

F579

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge
 (- 1929 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. LXIX)

The tomb lies slightly south of the centre of the cemetery. (See Fig. 2)

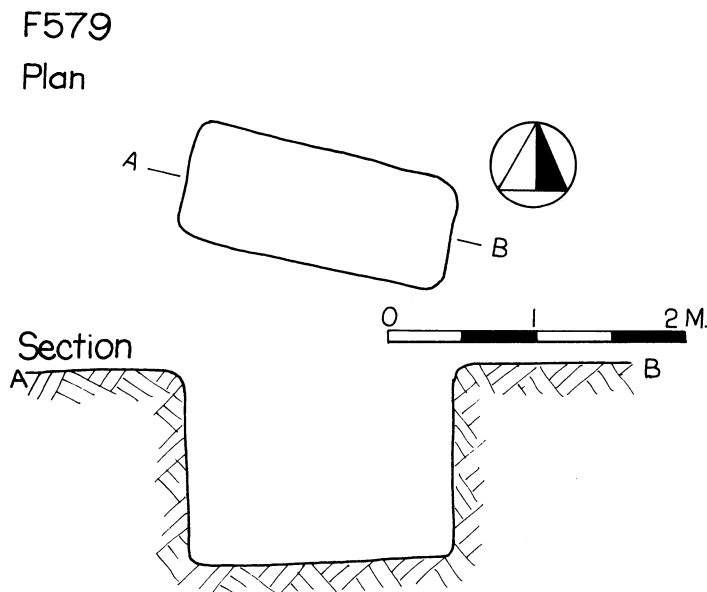


Fig. 76.

The plan, reconstructed from the measurements given on the Tomb Card, shows a simple grave 1.32 m. deep. The orientation of its long axis is north west/south east.

CONTENTS

The tomb was disturbed; no skeletal remains were discovered. The grave goods consisted of a group of five or six pots, including two bowls, one cylindrical juglet, one dipper juglet and one single handled jug, together possibly with a piriform juglet. The Tomb Card records bronze toggle pins and one crystal scarab. Of all this material, only one bowl survives.

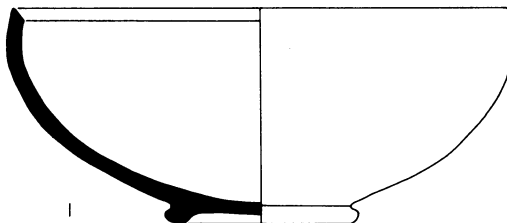


Fig. 77. Scale 1/4.

POTTERY

Bowl

Fig. 77.1 Wide plain bowl (23-1929 F579E 20N). Soft orange ware; buff slip (?).

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) The Tomb Card records this tomb as having being sent to Bolton. It was never accessed there and the only extant piece was found by chance in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.
- (ii) The most disturbing anomaly in the tomb is the mention on the Tomb Card of a piriform juglet 6OM5. It is also recorded in *Beth Pelet I* and is cited in the *Corpus*. No such vessel is currently preserved, but one may also doubt its original existence with this group, for it is not a primary entry on the Tomb Card. Some time later than excavation, an ink note has been added to the Tomb Card thus: '+6OM5.'. The vessel is a rarity in the cemetery, the only other example being in F561. Whilst it is impossible to ignore this vessel, its inclusion must be regarded with considerable scepticism.
- (iii) The preserved bowl F579E 20N has been altered in *Beth Pelet I* and the *Corpus* to 22N2. The alteration has been subsequently made in ink on the Tomb Card.
- (iv) The other unpreserved bowl is F579B 18J19. This bowl is omitted completely in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue, and the form is not found in the *Corpus*.

F581

Rockefeller Museum, Jerusalem
(14395-6 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. LXIX)

The grave lies in the central southern area of the cemetery. (See Fig. 2)

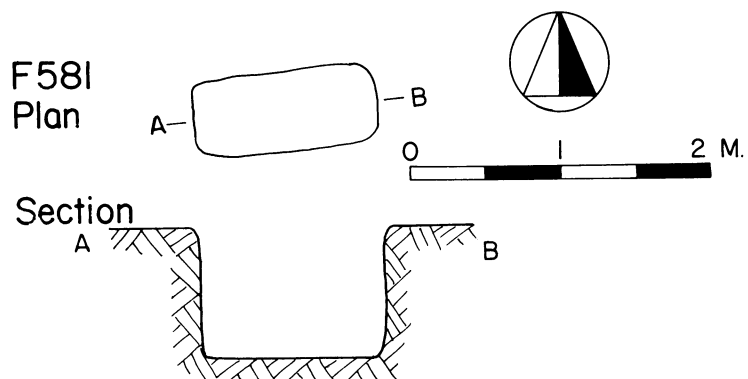


Fig. 78

The plan and the section are reconstructed from the measurements given on the reverse of the Tomb Card. They illustrate a simple grave less than one metre deep with its axis lying almost west-east.

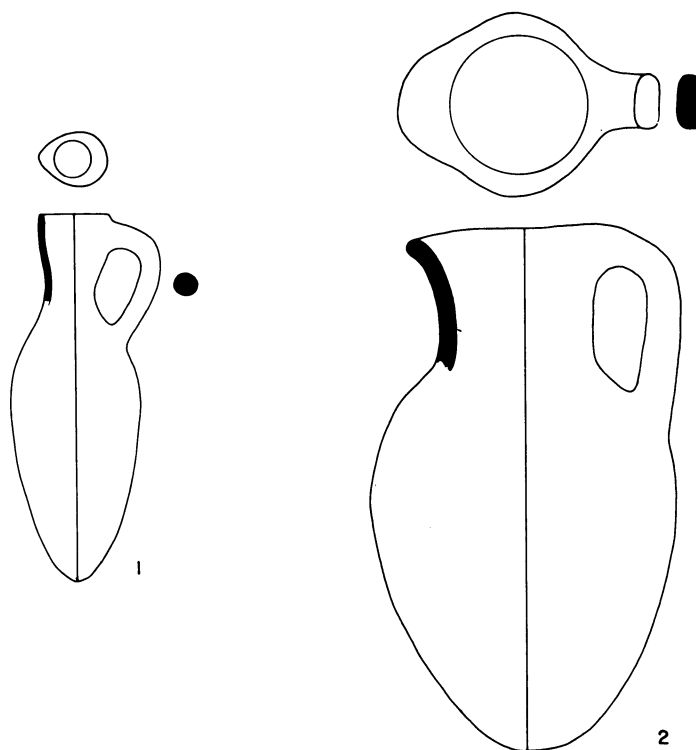


Fig. 79. Scale 1/4

CONTENTS

The grave had been disturbed before excavation, but it contained the body of a small child, accompanied only by one dipper juglet and a single handled jug, presumably a pair. Both vessels survive.

POTTERY

Juglet

Fig. 79.1 Dipper juglet (14395 F581A 51G13). Buff ware with traces of buff slip.

Jug

Fig. 79.2 Single handled jug (14396 F581B 35P4). Orange ware; traces of dark red slip with burnish. (Wheel burnish?)

This is one of the very few tombs of the group about which all the catalogues agree.

F582

Rockefeller Museum, Jerusalem
(14403-4415 *Beth Pelet I* Pl.XIV & XV)

The tomb lies in the central southern area of the cemetery. (See Fig. 2)

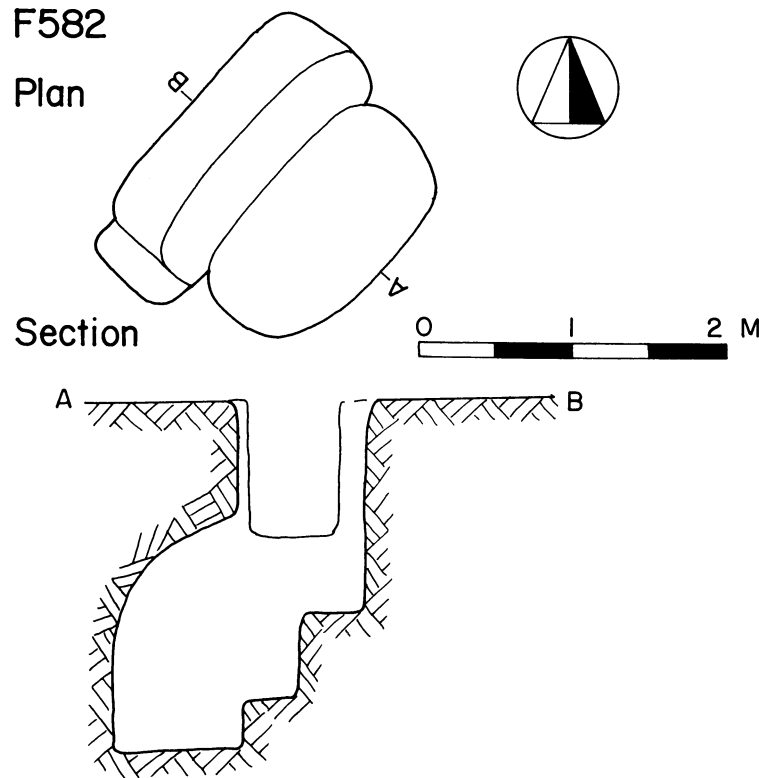


Fig. 80

The plan and the section are reconstructed from the sketches and measurements on the reverse of the Tomb Card. The plan shows a stepped shaft and chamber tomb, with two steps leading down the axis of the tomb, but with a third step unusually located at 90° to the others at the top of the stairway. The main axis of entry is north west to south east.

CONTENTS

The chamber apparently had been disturbed. No skeletal remains were found, but the accompanying grave goods consisted of seven vessels: one bowl, two cylindrical juglets, two dipper juglets, one jug and one storage jar. All the vessels are currently available except, predictably, the storage jar. The small finds include three scarabs, fragments of bone inlay, pieces of a faience vase, and a bronze toggle pin which is now missing.

POTTERY

Bowl

Fig. 81.1 Platter (14403 F582G 4E). Soft orange ware, buff slip.

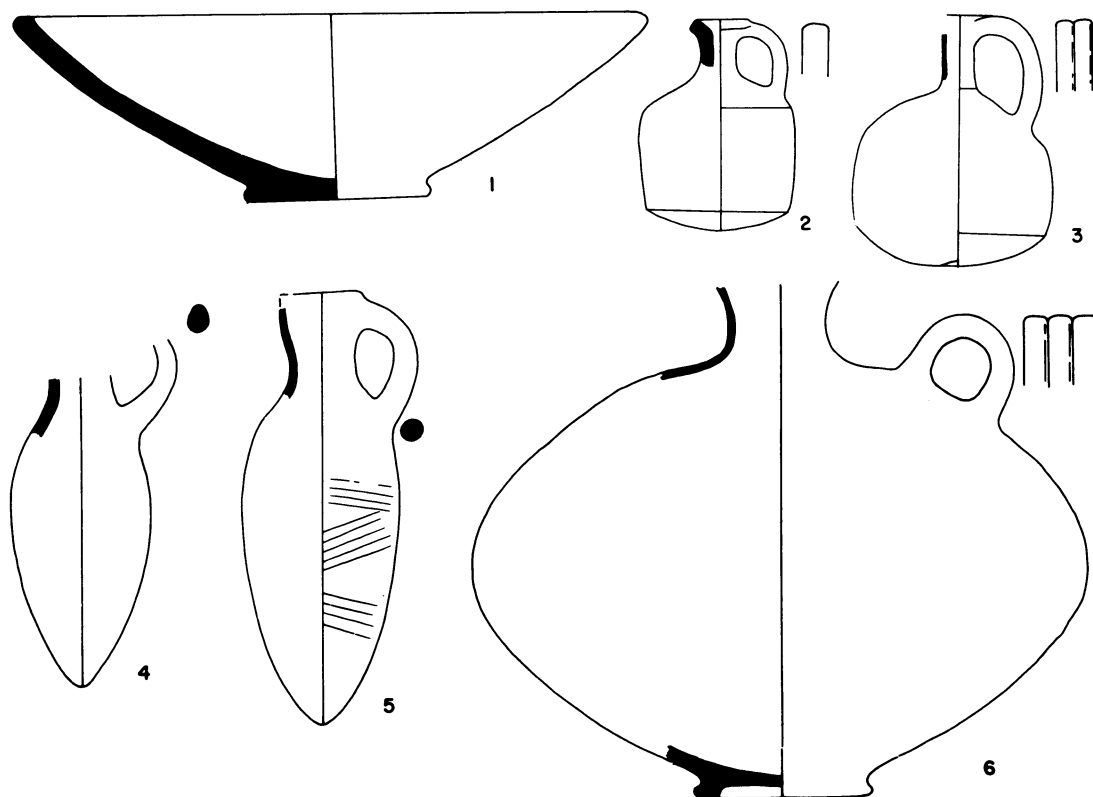


Fig. 81. Scale 1/4

Juglets

- Fig. 81.2 Cylindrical juglet (I4406? F582D 74012). Soft orange ware.
- Fig. 81.3 Cylindrical juglet (I4405 F582C 74019). Soft red ware, dark red slip and vertical burnish.
- Fig. 81.4 Dipper juglet (I4404 F582E 51G8). Grey ware, buff slip.
- Fig. 81.5 Dipper juglet (I4407 F582F 51GII). Buff ware, bands of light incisions similar to turning marks.

Jug

- Fig. 81.6 Single handled jug (I4408? F582A 59K). Hard red ware.

SCARABS

- Fig. 82.1 (I4411 Rowe 444 *Beth Pelet I* not illustrated). Crystal, with bronze ring. Carving rudimentary, base blank.
- Fig. 82.2 (I4413 Rowe ? *Beth Pelet I* not illustrated). Steatite, black. Carving rudimentary, base blank.
- Fig. 82.3 (I4412 Rowe 313 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII, 32). Steatite, light yellow, with bronze ring. Deeply incised lion walking to the left with its tail curled over its back. The background is comprised of three conventional trees.

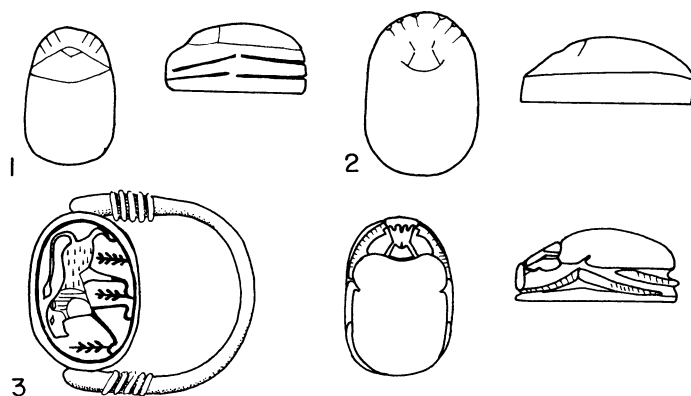


Fig. 82. Scale 1/1.



Fig. 83. Scale 1/2.

FAIENCE

- Fig. 83.1 Vase (kohl pot) (I4410 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII,33). Green glazed faience with brown-black paint. Decorated in registers separated by double horizontal lines; upper: chevron design; centre: floral and arboreal; lower: petal design.

BONE INLAY

- Fig. 83.2 (I4414 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI,29). One of the two pieces of bone inlay, possibly the mitred corner, with three diagonal lines.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) There are the expected changes in typology between the Tomb Card and the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue. The Tomb Card gives 43V6 for its storage jar, changed to 43E5 in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue. The cylindrical juglets are also variant; the Tomb Card has two juglets of the types 74019 and 74012. The *Beth Pelet I* catalogue Pl. XV gives three, 74019, 7409 and 74015. Since there were only two in the tomb, this last error is difficult to explain.
- (ii) The Tomb Card has a note in ink added to the bottom of the list of pottery but unlettered with the group: 'plus 3k corp.'. The vessel cannot belong...

to this group as the bowls of type 3 are all Iron Age. Also it was not part of the original excavation record, nor is it mentioned in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue. Further, this type number 3K is not illustrated in the *Corpus*.

F583

Institute of Archaeology, London
(e.v.25/ *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV & XV)

The grave lies in the extreme south east of the area on the edge of the cemetery.
(See Fig. 2)

There is no plan for this group, as it represents only a location of three pots some twelve inches below the surface which were otherwise unaccompanied.

CONTENTS

The group of three pots included one platter, one dipper juglet and one single handled jug, the latter two undoubtedly being a pair. Of the three vessels, only the dipper juglet has survived.

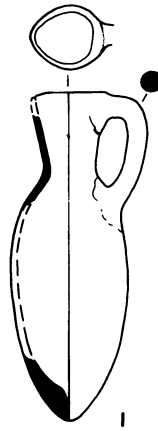


Fig. 84. Scale 1/4.

POTTERY

Juglet

Fig. 84.1 Dipper juglet (e.v.25/1 F583A 5104). Brown-orange ware, light buff slip, surface heavily concreted and decayed; turning marks below shoulder.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) There are some very minor discrepancies in typing between the Tomb Card and the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue, for example, the Tomb Card typed the bowl as 6G3, which has been changed to 6C3.

F584

Institute of Archaeology, London
 British Museum, London (one piece)
 (e.v.26/ *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV & XV)

The tomb is located in the south western part of the cemetery. (See Fig. 2)

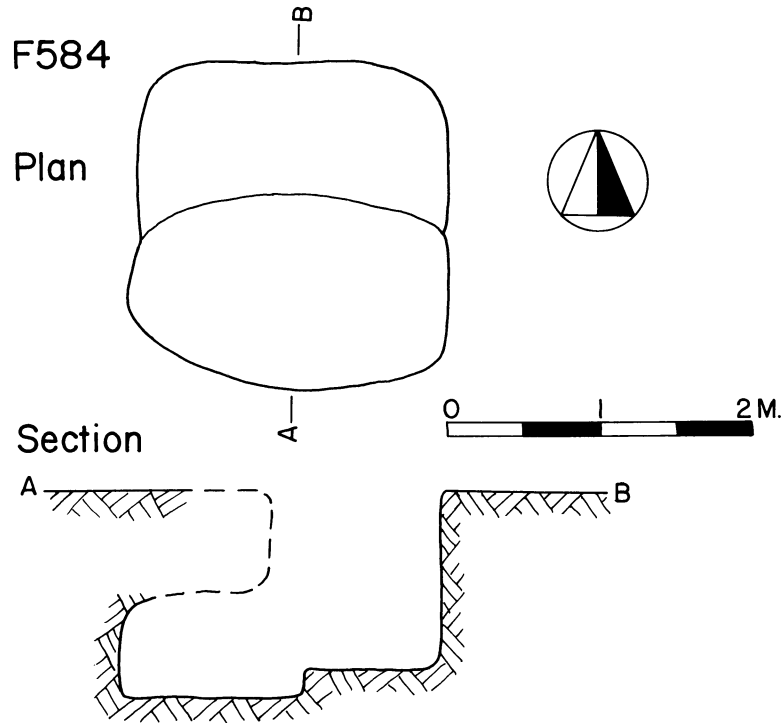


Fig. 85

The tomb is a shaft and stepped alcove tomb, the roof of the chamber of which seems to have collapsed before excavation since no height is given and it is restored here conjecturally. The chamber is approached from the north.

CONTENTS

No human remains appear to have been found. The accompanying goods included one small carinated bowl, one fragmentary cylindrical juglet, one dipper juglet and two jugs, a total of five vessels. The cylindrical juglet is marked NTH, and clearly also one of the jugs was not recovered, leaving the three vessels - the bowl, the dipper juglet and the other jug - now present in the collection. Together with the pottery was found a bronze toggle pin, dagger, four (?) scarabs and a faience pot. The pin is now missing.

POTTERY

Bowl

Fig. 86.1 Small carinated bowl (e.v.26/1 F584C 18J14). Red-brown ware, yellow-buff finish; marks of turning from shoulder to base.

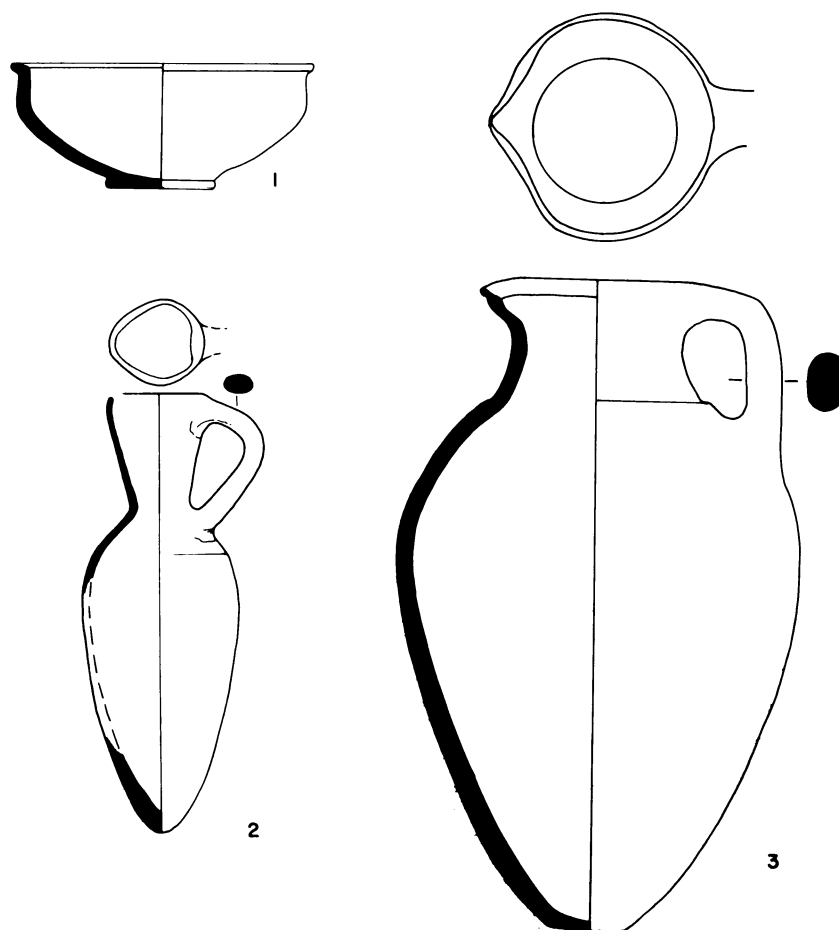


Fig. 86. Scale 1/4.

Juglet

- Fig. 86.2 Dipper juglet (e.v.26/2 F584D 51G12). Orange ware, light grey slip, traces of vertical burnish.

Jug

- Fig. 86.3 Single handled jug (e.v.26/3 F584A 38H6). Brown ware, light grey finish; the rim and neck may have been inserted additionally into the body.

SCARABS

- Fig. 87.1 (e.v.26/7 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII,19). Steatite. Hooked scroll border inside which is *Nefer men-neb-Ka* which may be read as 'Excellence and all protection for the Ka'.
- Fig. 87.2 (e.v.26/8 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII,20). Paste, white. Rope border inside which is a finely executed double stranded twist design surrounding a centre of concentric circles.
- Fig. 87.3 (e.v.26/6 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII,17). Steatite, with bronze ring. Two figures kneeling, one holding a lotus ? Institute of Archaeology catalogue 'Hawk between two ... figures'. *Beth Pelet I* page 3, 'background ... muddled'. Analysis of ring: BM584/1 copper arsenic alloy. Quantitative analysis: Table 1. No. 16.

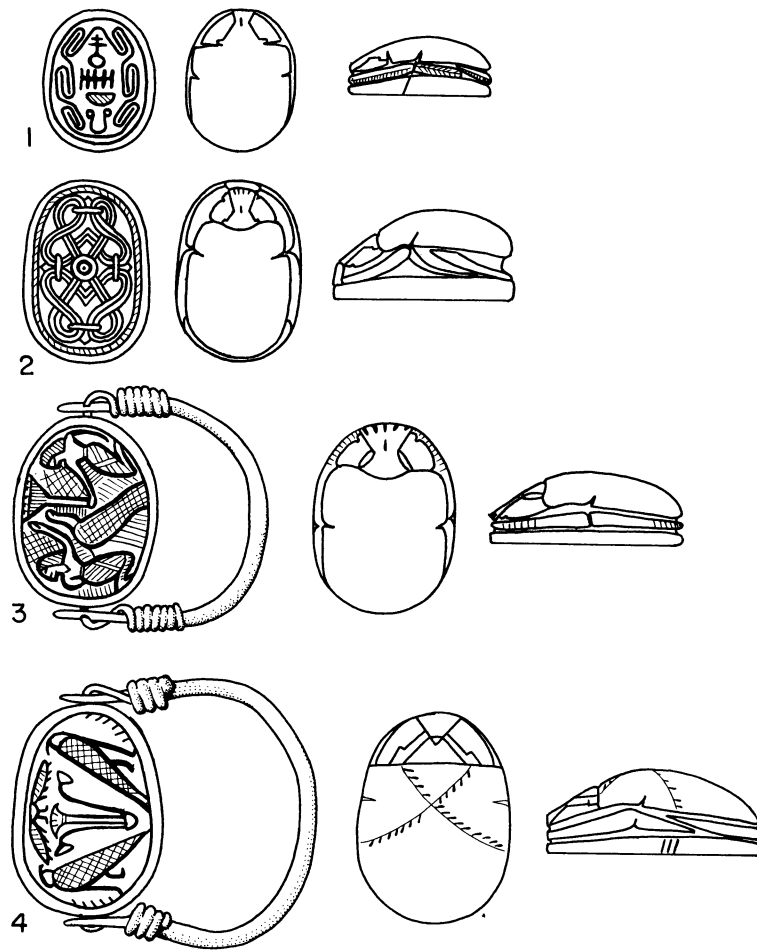


Fig. 87. Scale 1/1

Fig. 87.4 (e.v.26/5 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VII,18). Steatite, white, with bronze ring. Winged sun disk over papyrus clump (hieroglyph for the North), flanked by falcons with turned back heads. (*Beth Pelet I* page 3 '... quite unEgyptian'.) Analysis of ring: BM584/2 copper-arsenic alloy. Quantitative analysis: Table 1. No. 17.

BRONZE

Dagger

Not illustrated (e.v.26/4 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI,12). Maximum height 11.0 cms. Maximum width 3.5 cms. Short flat blade, concave edges, rounded point, wide base, two rivets at base. Analysis: not available for analysis.

FAIENCE

Fig. 88.1 (British Museum Western Asiatic Department L856 *Beth Pelet I* not illustrated.) Blue-green glaze, no visible decoration.

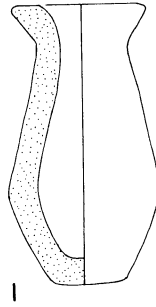


Fig. 88. Scale 1/2.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) There are the usual discrepancies in the *Corpus* types between the Tomb Card and the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue Pl. XV. The Tomb Card types the bowl as 18J14, which is changed in *Beth Pelet I* and reinked on the Tomb Card to 18K2, which is followed by the *Corpus* itself.

F584B was originally typed as 39J. The *Beth Pelet I* catalogue changes this to 38H6, and an ink correction to that effect is made on the Tomb Card, which is to the good since the type 39J is an Iron Age jug.

- (ii) The Tomb Card mentions two scarabs with bronze fittings, two steatite scarabs and one plain carnelian scarab. This last scarab is missing. It is not mentioned nor illustrated in *Beth Pelet I* nor is it catalogued in the Institute of Archaeology collection.
- (iii) The toggle pin, *Beth Pelet I* Pl. VI,13 seems never to have reached the Institute of Archaeology collection. The dagger has been recently mislaid.

F586

University Museum, Manchester.

The tomb lies in the south eastern part of the cemetery between Tombs 571 and 575, and adjacent to point M. (See Fig. 2)

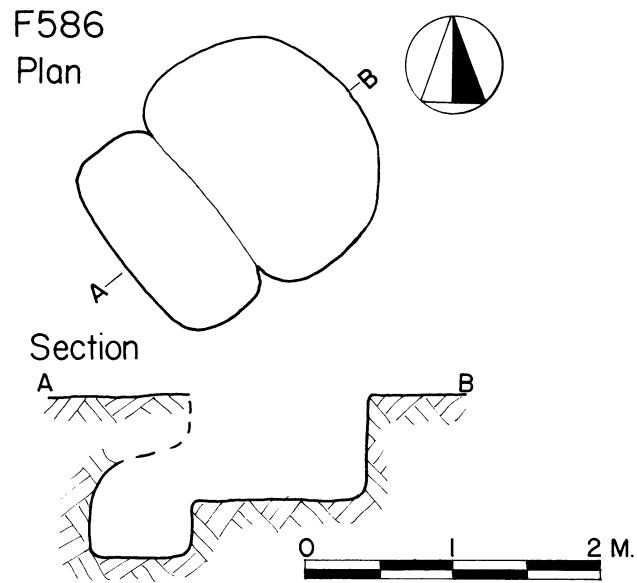


Fig. 89

The plan, reconstructed from the plan and the measurements on the reverse of the Tomb Card, illustrates a large shaft and small single stepped alcove tomb with entry from the north east.

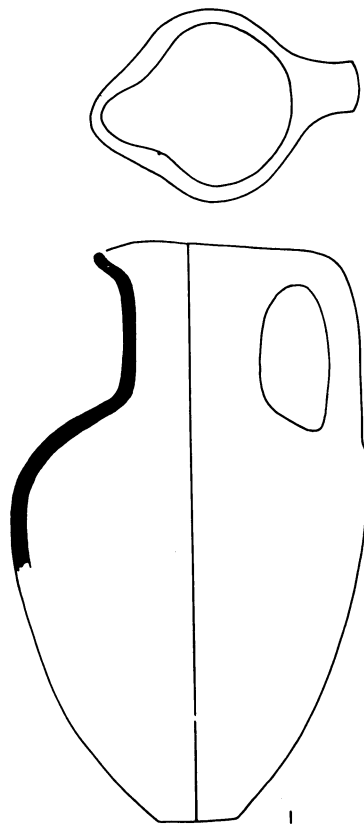


Fig. 90. Scale 1/4.

CONTENTS

No skeletal remains were recorded. The grave goods included only three vessels: a cylindrical juglet, a single handled jug, and a lamp. The lamp was marked NTH, the jug is presently in the collection and the cylindrical juglet is uncatalogued and missing.

POTTERY

Jug

Fig. 90.1 Single handled jug (8600 F586A 35P4). Hard orange ware; grey-buff finish. Turning marks from shoulder to base.

tomb. There would appear to be no discrepancies between the various catalogues of this

F587

Institute of Archaeology, London
(e.v.22/ *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV & XV)

The tomb lies in the south south-eastern sector of the cemetery. (See Fig. 2)

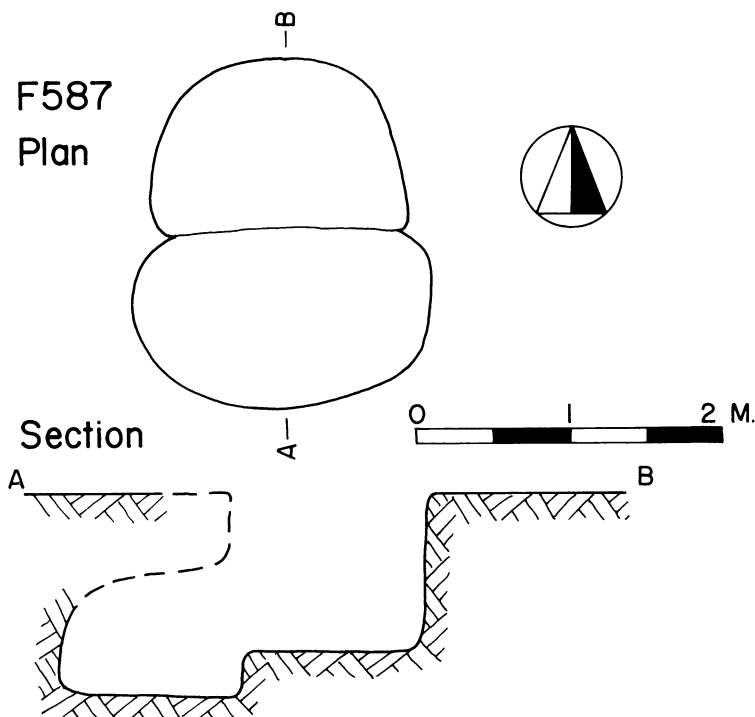


Fig. 91

The plan shows a shaft and stepped alcove tomb, the chamber to the south. The reconstruction of the roof of the chamber is based upon the section sketch on the reverse of the Tomb Card; the width of the chamber is obtained only after a conflict of measurements.

CONTENTS

There would appear to have been no skeletal remains in the tomb. The chamber contained a group of six vessels, comprised of two small bowls, one larger bowl, one dipper juglet and two storage jars. No other objects are mentioned on the Tomb Card, but one scarab and one toggle pin are illustrated in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XXII. Predictably, the storage jars are missing, as is the toggle pin.

POTTERY

Bowls

- Fig. 92.1 Small carinated bowl (e.v.22/1 F587C 23J8). Dark brown ware, light grey slip, turning marks from shoulder to base.
- Fig. 92.2 Small carinated bowl (e.v.22/4 F587A 18J11). Orange ware with drab decayed surface, turning marks from shoulder to base.
- Fig. 92.3 Large carinated bowl (e.v.22/2 F587D 18J12). Orange ware, buff slip (?) finish, turning marks from shoulder to base.

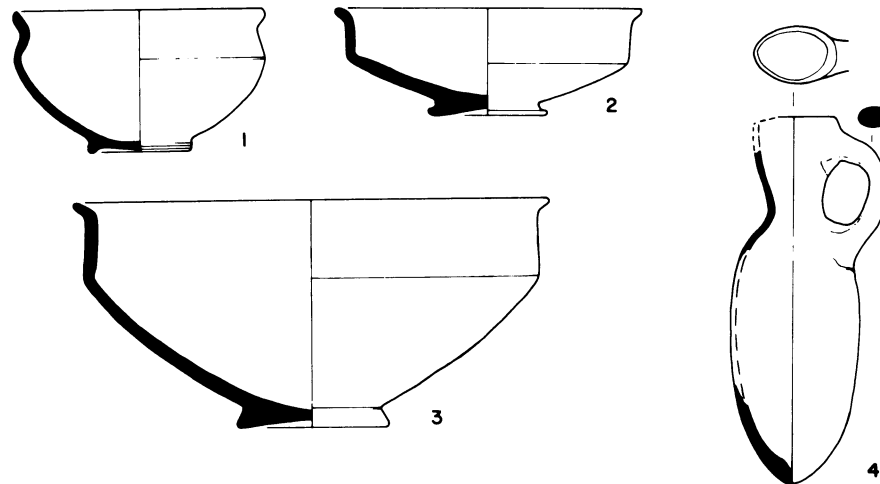


Fig. 92. Scale 1/4.

Juglet

Fig. 92.4

Dipper juglet (e.v.22/3 F587B 51G15). Orange-brown ware; grey-buff slip, vertical burnish.

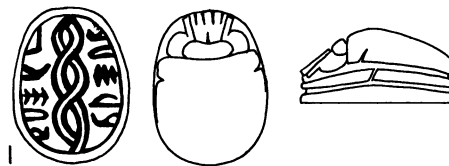


Fig. 93. Scale 1/1.

SCARAB

Fig. 93.1

(e.v.22/5 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XXII,216). Steatite, faded green. Vertical twisted design flanked by unreadable antithetic hieroglyphs.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) The usual discrepancy is noted in the typing of the storage jars; the Tomb Card records 43R4 and R6 whereas *Beth Pelet I* substitutes 43D5 and D6.
- (ii) The Institute of Archaeology catalogue which duly lists the four vessels also lists the scarab illustrated here, quoting an illustration in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XXII,216. Ironically there is no number 216 appearing on the plate mentioned, although there is an un-numbered scarab followed by the toggle pin 217. Both are attributed to this tomb, but no record of these two objects appears either on the Tomb Card or in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue Pl. XIV. This may well suggest that the objects have been misplaced. The pin is now completely missing.

Tomb 587 is one of the tombs which Petrie felt he could place in a chronological system (Pl. XV). In so doing, he was bound to publish any scarab from that tomb in the order he has established, i.e. between Tombs

569 and 547 and Tomb 563. In that case, the illustration of the 587 scarab would have appeared on Pl. XII after No. 124. The fact that it does not would reinforce the notion that this scarab, together with the toggle pin with which it is clearly coupled, do not belong to this group at all.

- (iii) The Tomb Card marks the provenance of this tomb as Heidelberg. Since the group is in the Institute of Archaeology, that apportionment should be ignored.
- (iv) *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV suggests that the chamber (77") is wider than the shaft (66"), but the Tomb Card sketch gives the measurements of the chamber as $32\frac{1}{2}" + 32\frac{1}{2}"$ which would make the chamber 65" wide. It is clear that the Tomb Card should read $3'2\frac{1}{2}"$ plus $3'2\frac{1}{2}"$ for the chamber measurement, which would then accord with *Beth Pelet I* as 77".

F590

Institute of Archaeology, London
(e.v.21/ *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV & XV)

The tomb(s) lies in the southern part of the cemetery. (See Fig. 2)

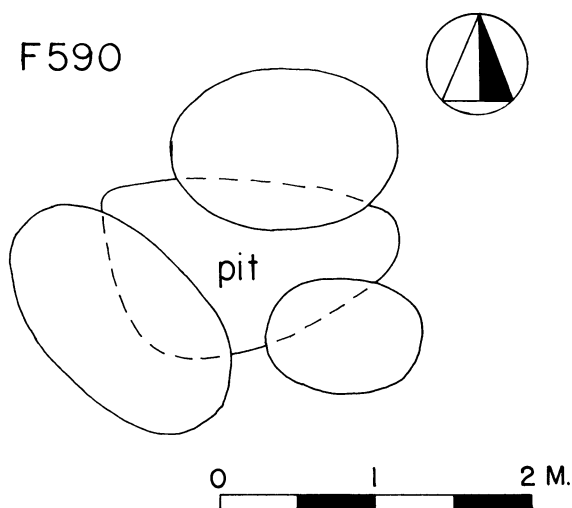


Fig. 94

The plan illustrates a series of oval depressions surrounding a central pit. The depressions are all about two metres below the surface, but no section is possible because the depth of the central pit is not given. From the drawing on *Beth Pelet I* Pl. LXIV it might be that the depressions represent three collapsed chambers around a central shaft, a view perhaps borne out by the description on the Tomb Card, 'Three descending chambers'.

CONTENTS

The tomb preserved no skeletal remains. The grave goods consisted of six pots: one bowl, one dipper juglet, two jugs and two storage jars. Together with the pottery were three scarabs and a fragmented toggle pin. One of the jars and the dipper juglet were marked NTH. The two jugs and the bowl are catalogued in the Institute of Archaeology with the three scarabs. The remaining storage jar and the toggle pin are not accounted for. One of the catalogued jugs is now missing.

POTTERY

Bowls

- Fig. 95.1 Small carinated bowl (e.v.21/1 F590E 18J12). Grey-buff ware with buff finish.
- Fig. 95.2 Large single handled jug/jar (e.v.21/3 F590F 38B4). Orange ware, grey finish, clear turning marks all the way from shoulder to base.

SCARABS

- Fig. 96.1 (e.v.21/6 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,76). Faience, white. Twisted strand border; two *udjet* eyes. (The two eyes of *Ra*). Petrie maintains this scarab is '... too good for Palestinian work'. *Beth Pelet I* page 3.
- Fig. 96.2 (e.v.21/5 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,78). Steatite, whitish. Interlocking twisted strand design.

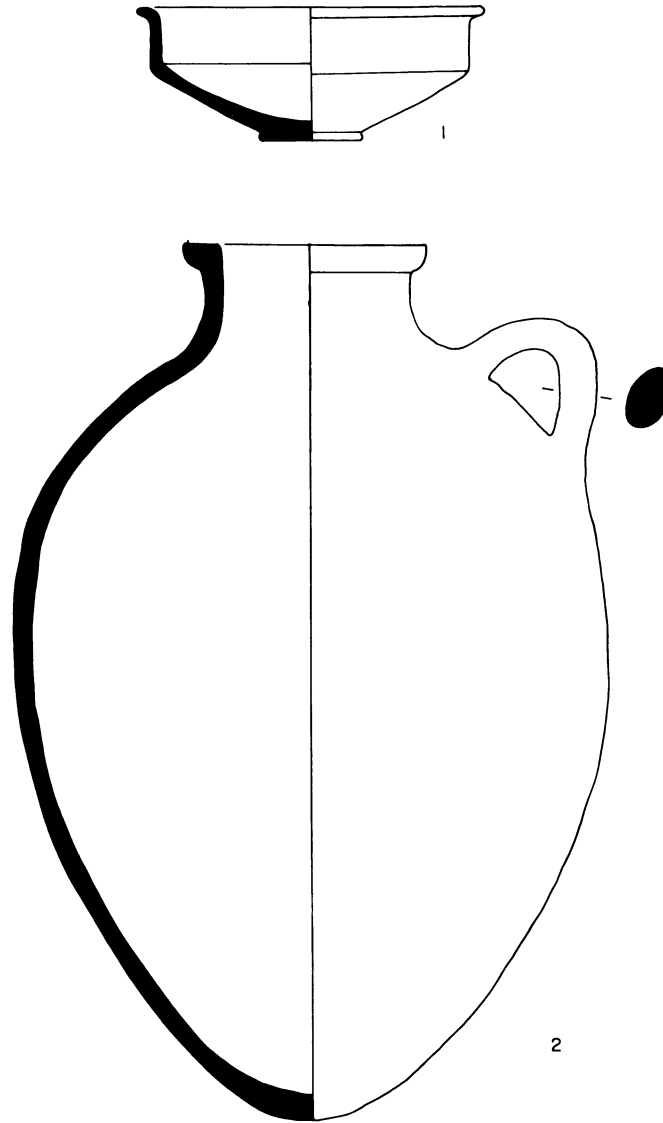


Fig. 95. Scale 1/4.

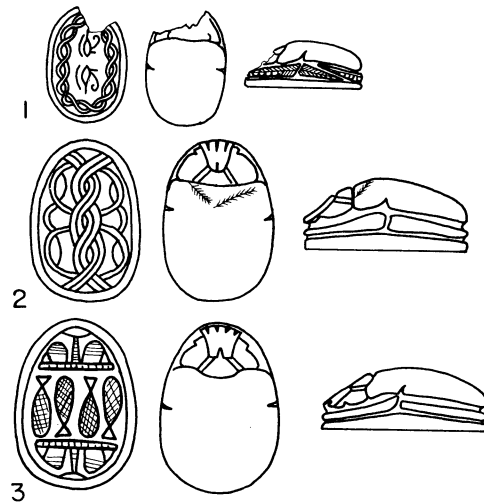


Fig. 96. Scale 1/1.

Fig. 96.3 (e.v.21/4 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,77). Steatite, yellow. Above and below: two opposed lotus (?) plants. Centre: four alternately facing *hen* signs, for majesty.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) The storage jar typology is variant. 43E6 and 43S of the Tomb Card are changed to 43E6 alone in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue.
- (ii) The toggle pin which is mentioned on the Tomb Card is not catalogued in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV nor is it illustrated. The pin is not preserved in the collection.

F593

University Museum, Manchester
(*Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV & XV)

The tomb lies in the extreme south of the cemetery. It is not illustrated in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. LXIV, but it has been restored to its position by the distance and bearing given on the Tomb Card. (See Fig. 2)

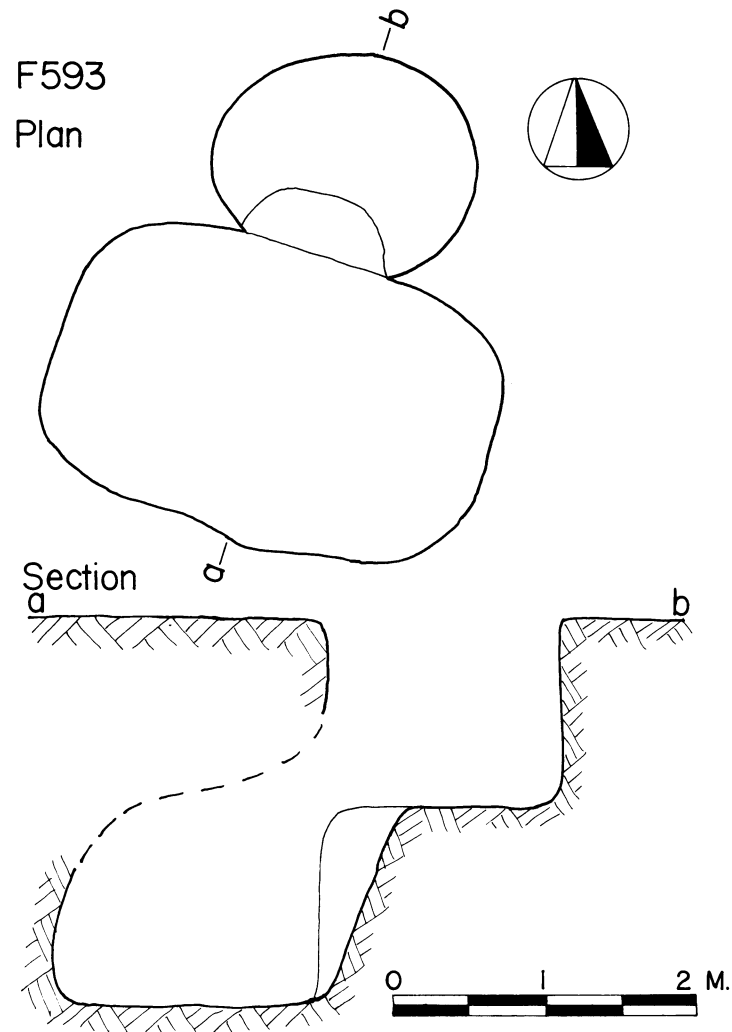


Fig. 97

The plan shows a shaft and stepped alcove tomb, the alcove stepped down considerably. There would appear to be a form of ramp-like face to the single step. The roof has been reconstructed hypothetically from the Tomb Card, though it had probably collapsed before excavation. The tomb was entered from the north.

CONTENTS

There were no skeletal remains recorded. The tomb contents included six vessels comprised of three bowls, one cylindrical juglet, one jug and one lamp. The small objects included one toggle pin and 'two' scarabs, together with five beads. All the small objects and an extra plain scarab are preserved. Five of the six vessels were sent to Manchester and are still preserved. The jug is missing. (See Catalogue Anomalies).

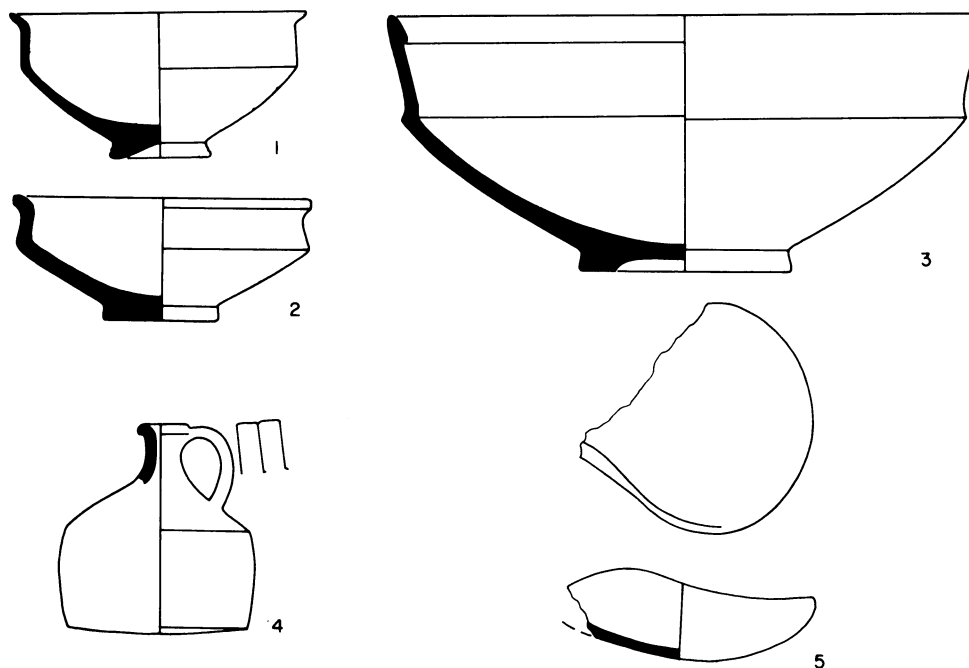


Fig. 98. Scale 1/4

POTTERY

Bowls

- Fig. 98.1 Small carinated bowl (8638A F593C 18J19). Light brown ware, grey slip, turning marks below shoulder to base.
- Fig. 98.2 Small carinated bowl (8640 F593E 23J3). Thickly made yellow buff ware, traces of red slip, badly worn; turning marks from shoulder to base.
- Fig. 98.3 Large carinated bowl (8641 F593F 18J8). Grey-brown drab ware, drab brown finish, turning marks from shoulder to base.

Juglet

- Fig. 98.4 Cylindrical juglet (8637B 593B 74016). Grey-brown ware, grey finish; traces of vertical burnish.

Lamp

- Fig. 98.5 Single spouted lamp (8639 F593D 91A1). Brown ware and finish; burning marks at nozzle; concretions on the outside, visible scraping marks all around the base. (This is part of the reduction process of the base - it is hand done, not turned.)

SCARABS

Carved

- Fig. 99.1 (8677 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XII,118). Steatite, yellow. Geometric design, within which is a single hatched loop.

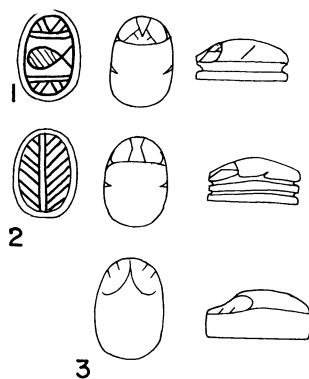


Fig. 99. Scale 1/1.

Fig. 99.2 (8643 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XII,119). Steatite, yellow. Veined leaf or chevron design.

Plain

Fig. 99.3 (8645A not illustrated *Beth Pelet I*). Green jasper, (with silver (?) ring which does not fit). Plain seal, carving rudimentary.

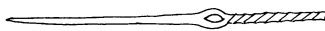


Fig. 100. Scale 1/2.

BRONZE

Pin

Fig. 100.1 (8646A & B *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XI,64). Length 8.6 cms. Square sectioned twisted upper shaft, plain lower shaft with point. (*Beth Pelet I* illustration not twisted.)

BEADS

Not illustrated (8642 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XI,65). Five carnelian beads, two large barrel shaped and three plain round beads.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) The Tomb Card mentions 'two small scarabs'. They are probably the two carved examples, omitting the plain example which is still preserved in the catalogue.
- (ii) The vessel now missing from the group is F593A, a large jug 38B2. The Tomb Card mentions that this is the one pot kept at University College, London when the remainder of the tomb was sent to Manchester. It has since disappeared. There is a large jug with one handle on the shoulder in Manchester which could not be located because of the revision of the collection. Therefore, '8636, large jar with one loop handle' is probably F593A.

F594

Institute of Archaeology, London
(e.v.20/ *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV & XV)

The tomb is situated at the southern end of the cemetery. (See Fig. 2)

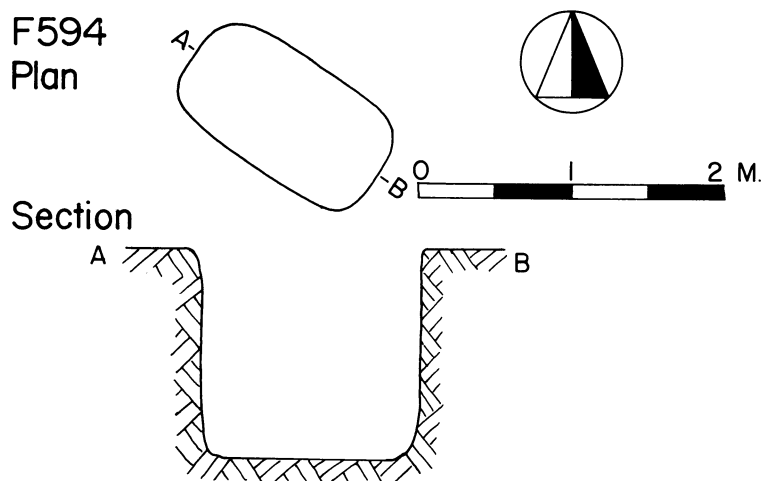


Fig. 101

The plan is reconstructed from the sketch and measurements on the reverse of the Tomb Card. It illustrates a simple grave some 54" deep (138.5 cms.), its long axis lying north west - south east.

CONTENTS

No skeletal remains are recorded. The grave goods included six vessels: two bowls, one cylindrical juglet, one dipper juglet, one jug and one storage jar. Of these, three are marked NTH, leaving the two bowls and the cylindrical juglet. These three vessels are currently in the Institute of Archaeology collection. The small finds recorded on the Tomb Card should include a toggle pin, and ambiguously there may also be a scarab in the group. Neither of these is present in the collection.

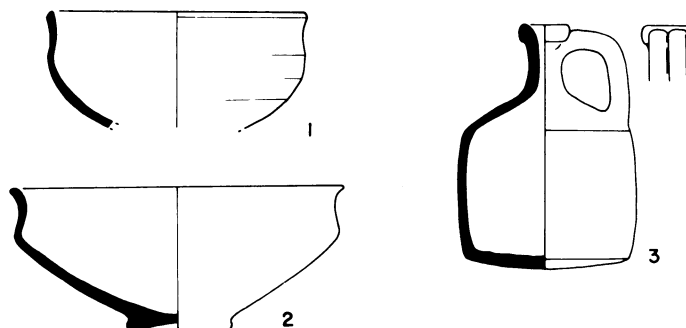


Fig. 102. Scale 1/4.

POTTERY

Bowls

- Fig. 102.1 Small bowl (e.v.20/1 F594C 18P1). Light brown ware, grey core, turning marks from shoulder.
- Fig. 102.2 Small carinated bowl (not catalogued F594B 23P4). Orange ware, buff slip both inside and out, clear turning marks from shoulder to base.

Juglet

- Fig. 102.3 Cylindrical juglet (e.v.20/2 F594D 70021). Dark grey-brown ware, dark grey worn and pitted surface, traces of buff slip.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) The bowl F594B in the collection at the Institute of Archaeology is not in fact catalogued. Its original excavation number however is still clearly marked.
- (ii) The scarab illustrated in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,88 would seem to be missing. The Tomb Card does not actually record its excavation, and it is not catalogued in the Institute of Archaeology collection, although it probably should belong to this group.
- (iii) The Tomb Card mentions a toggle pin which does not appear either in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue Pl. XIV and associated illustrations or in the collections of the Institute of Archaeology.
- (iv) The Tomb Card apportions this whole group to Heidelberg, though since all the available pottery is catalogued at the Institute of Archaeology, it is unlikely that any material found its way there.

F595

Institute of Archaeology, London
(e.v.15/ *Beth Pelet I* Pl. LXIX)

The tomb is the most southerly in the whole cemetery. (See Fig. 2)

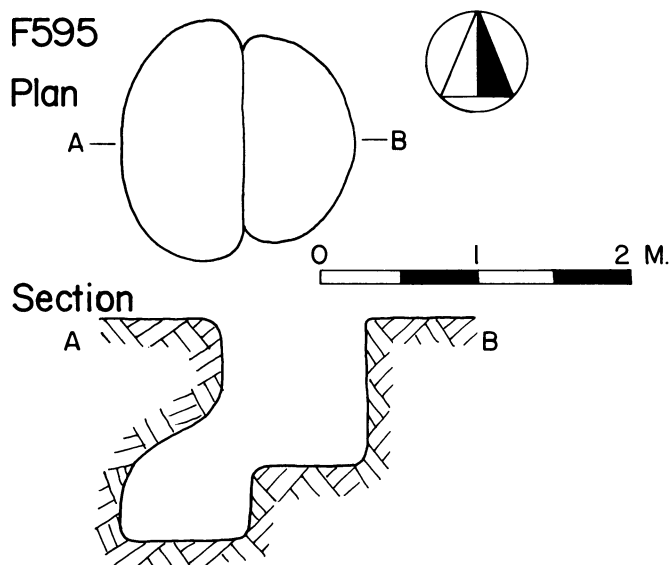


Fig. 103

The plan and section are reconstructed from the sketch and the measurements on the reverse of the Tomb Card. The roof is a conjectural height but it is shown on the sketch section. Although Petrie describes this tomb as a grave with side recess (*Beth Pelet I* Pl. LXIV) the better description, as with a number of this type, is a shaft and stepped alcove tomb. The axis of entry is east-west.

CONTENTS

The grave was disturbed, but the skeletal remains (presumably representing one person) were recovered from the chamber. The Tomb Card records that the head was 'to the West', which would have been difficult in such a confined space unless the body was flexed. (The term 'to the West' does not speak of the facial position but of the whole body; the Tomb Card has a separate space for this detail if it is available.)

The body was accompanied by only six vessels; one bowl, one cylindrical juglet, one dipper juglet, one lamp and two storage jars. The lamp, cylindrical juglet and both of the jars are marked NTH, leaving one bowl and one dipper juglet remaining, both of which are in the Institute of Archaeology collection.

POTTERY

Bowl

Fig. 104.1 Small carinated bowl (e.v.15/1 F595A 23K3). Brown ware, buff-grey slip; turning marks from below shoulder to base.

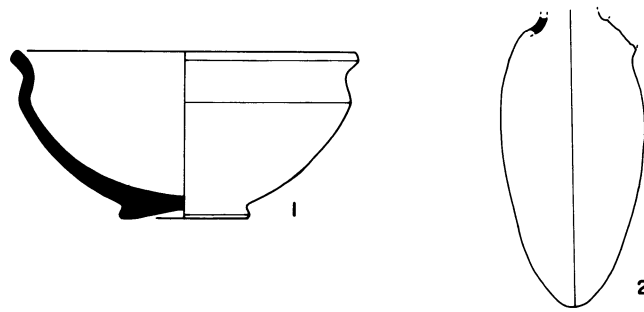


Fig. 104. Scale 1/4

Juglet

Fig. 104.2 Dipper juglet (e.v.15/2 F595F 51G12). Orange-brown ware with grey core, worn light buff slip with traces of vertical burnish.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) The bowl F595A marked 23K3 on the vessel and the original Tomb Card has been altered to 23K14 in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue and the *Corpus*, then later changed in ink on the Tomb Card.
- (ii) The storage jars F595B & E are typed as 43T4 and V6 on the Tomb Card but predictably changed to 43E5 & F3 in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue.
- (iii) The Tomb Card states that this tomb group was sent to Leicester, but the only two remaining vessels are in the collection at the Institute of Archaeology.

F596

Institute of Archaeology, London
Rockefeller Museum, Jerusalem (one piece)
(e.v.12/ *Beth Pelet* I Pl. XIV & XV)

The tomb lies in the extreme southern part of the cemetery. (See Fig. 2)

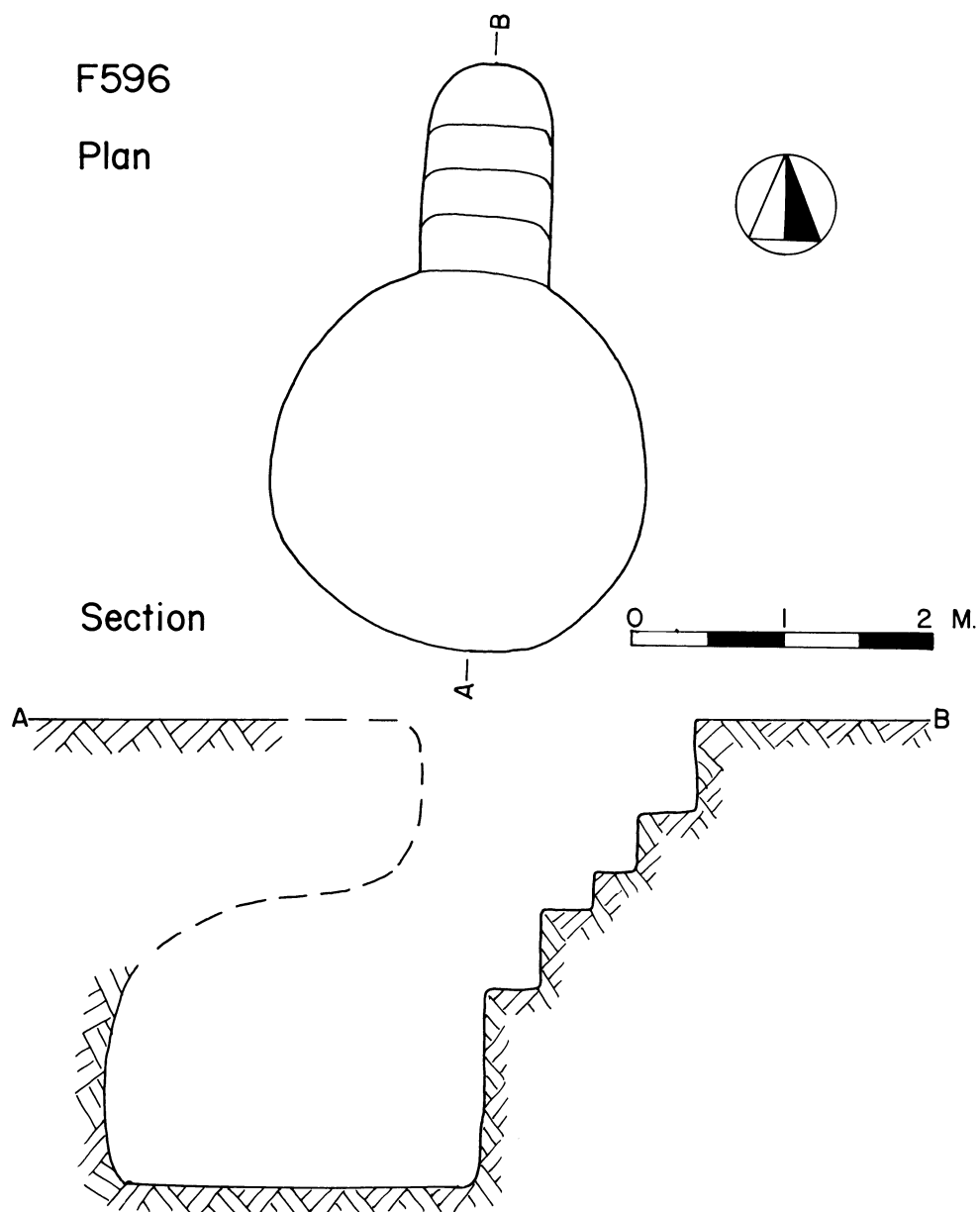


Fig. 105

The plan is reconstructed from the sketch on the reverse of the Tomb Card, and the section similarly is taken from the depth measurements given there. The width of the lowest of the four steps is ambiguous on the Tomb Card plan, but the overall distance of the length of the eastern side of the dromos given in *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV restores this measurement. Likewise, the depth of the chamber, which does not appear on the sketch, is taken from *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV. The section shows a conjectural roof on the analogy of the other tombs in the area, though presumably since no height is given, it had collapsed before excavation.

The plan illustrates a stepped shaft and chamber tomb with five steps. The chamber is almost circular instead of the usual semi-circular or elliptical chambers. As usual, the chamber is entered from the north.

CONTENTS

The tomb is described as a disturbed tomb. There would seem to be no evidence of skeletal remains. The grave goods consisted of a group of nine vessels, comprising five bowls, one cylindrical juglet, one dipper juglet and two storage jars. Three of the vessels, the storage jars and the cylindrical juglet, are marked NTH. Of the remaining six, five are presently in the collections of the Institute of Archaeology, and one is to be found in Jerusalem. Accompanying these vessels were a bronze dagger, some amethyst beads and a number of flint flakes. The beads have since been lost.

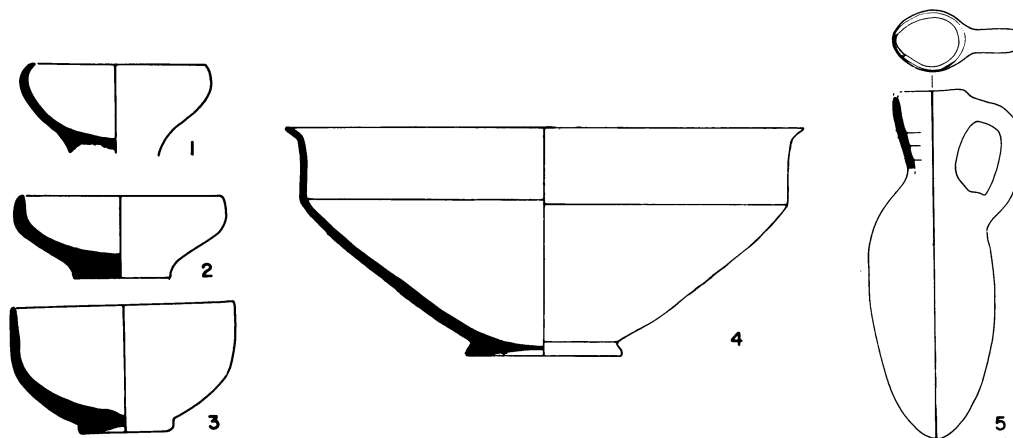


Fig. 106. Scale 1/4

POTTERY

Bowls

- Fig. 106.1 Small dish (e.v.12/6 F596J 22W). The rim is chipped and burning marks here show that it had been used as a lamp. Orange ware, dirty deposit inside, heavy concretions outside.
- Fig. 106.2 Small dish (e.v.12/5 F596D 22W). The rim is chipped and burning marks here show that it had been used as a lamp. Roughly made red ware; concretions on the exterior surface.
- Fig. 106.3 Small bowl (e.v.12/4 F596D 22F). Brown ware, surface badly worn and discoloured, turning marks near base.
- Fig. 106.4 Large carinated bowl (e.v.12/3 596H 23K9). Dark brown ware, traces of a buff surface, badly concreted, turning marks below shoulder to base.
- Not illustrated Platter (I4422 F596F 21B1) (Rockefeller Museum, Jerusalem.) Plain rim, thickened internally, convex walls, turned ring base.

Juglets

- Fig. 106.5 Dipper juglet (e.v.12/2 F596G 51G11). (Tomb Card refers to it as 'bil-bil'.) Orange-brown ware, exterior surface badly worn and pitted.

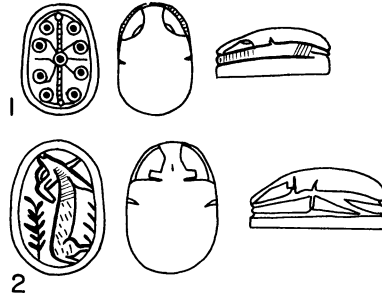


Fig. 107. Scale 1/1.

SCARABS

- Fig. 107.1 (e.v.12/9 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,93). Steatite, white. Ring and dot design.
- Fig. 107.2 (e.v.12/8 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. X,92). Steatite, yellow. Horned animal (possibly a ram or antelope) with head upraised. Above: a branch.

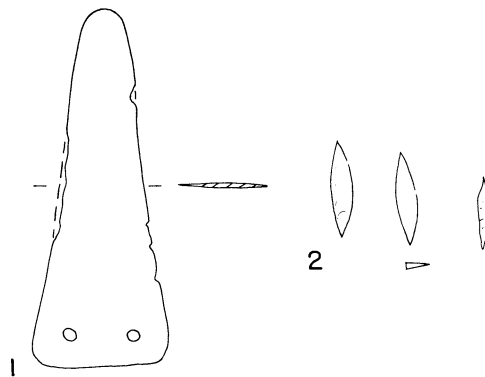


Fig. 108. Scale 1/2.

BRONZE

Dagger

- Fig. 108.1 (e.v.12/7 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. IX,56). Maximum height 9.4 cms. Maximum width 3.6 cms. Small flat blade with rounded point and straight sides. Two rivet holes near widened base of blade. Not available for analysis.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Fig. 108.2 (British Museum Western Asiatic Department L770 *Beth Pelet I* Pl. IX,57) Twenty-three small flint blades with a maximum length of 3.0 cms. and a minimum of 1.8 cms. They are somewhat lunate or lenticular in shape, and their section is frequently triangular. The use of these blades is obscure, but they could have been barbs.

Whether they are contemporary with the tomb itself is difficult to judge.

CATALOGUE ANOMALIES

- (i) The small bowl F596C is marked 22F, but the Tomb Card has been altered from that number to 20F, following the *Corpus*.
- (ii) The dishes F596D and J are marked 22W on the vessels, but the illustration of this form given in the *Corpus* is from Tomb 205 and dated to the XXVII Dynasty - clearly this cannot be the same vessel.
- (iii) An alteration on the Tomb Card in ink adds three extra vessels to the tomb: 2402, 24011 and 24016. Since these vessels are not original to the Tomb Card, and as they are not mentioned in the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue, the *Corpus* or the Institute of Archaeology catalogue and in any case are of the wrong date, they have been ignored.
- (iv) The Institute of Archaeology catalogue gives e.v.12/2 as a knife blade, and e.v.12/1 as a dipper juglet. According to the marks on the dipper juglet (e.v.12/2), these numbers should be reversed in the catalogue, making the blade e.v.12/1.
- (v) The Institute of Archaeology catalogue mentions two bronze implements: a 'knife blade, bronze' and 'a bronze knife' e.v.12/2 and e.v.12/7 respectively. As the Tomb Card and the *Beth Pelet I* catalogue and illustrations only mention one, it is more than likely that this blade has been catalogued twice, particularly in view of the fact that on the Institute of Archaeology catalogue the first entry of the knife is in the middle of the pottery catalogue, and the second entry of the knife was made later in a different hand at the end of the catalogue.
- (vi) The twenty-three flint flakes clearly should be grouped with this tomb, being mentioned on the Tomb Card and catalogued as such in the British Museum. *Beth Pelet I* Pl. XIV attributes them incorrectly to F565, an error easily made by slipping down one line. The illustration of the flakes *Beth Pelet I* Pl. IX,57 corrects this error to F596. There are no flakes recorded under the Tomb Card for F565.
- (vii) The two scarabs are not recorded on the Tomb Card.

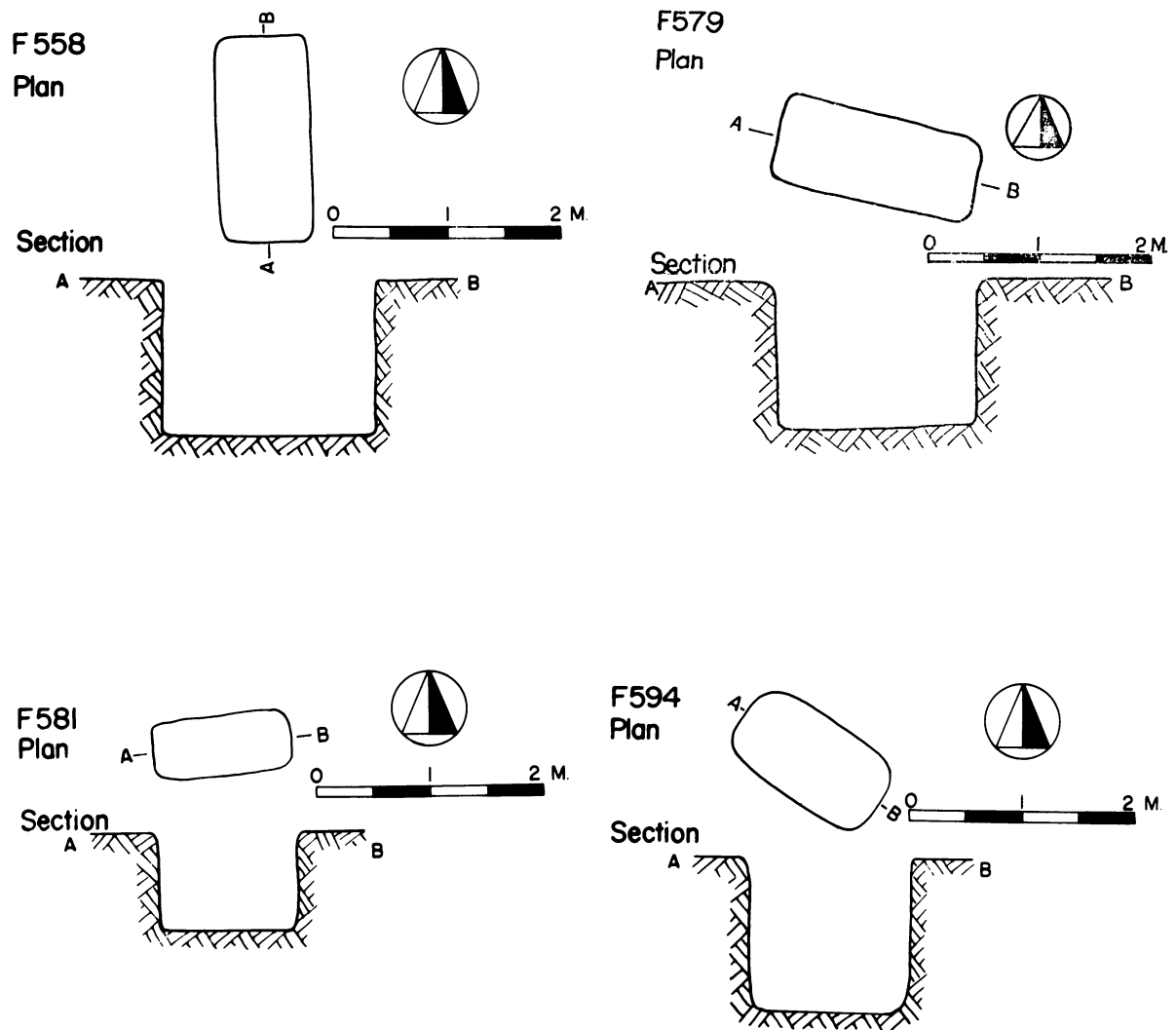


Fig. 109

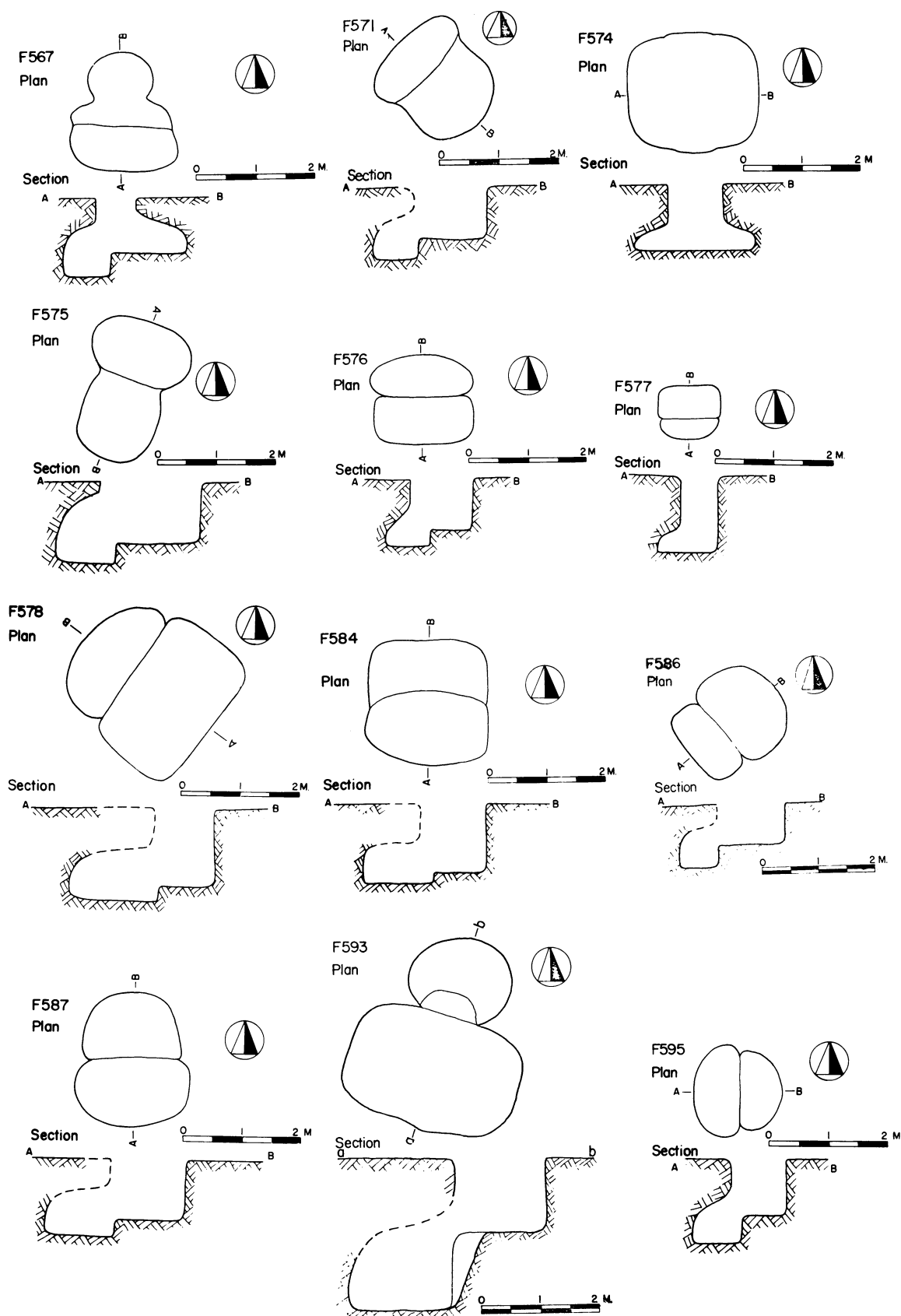


Fig. 110

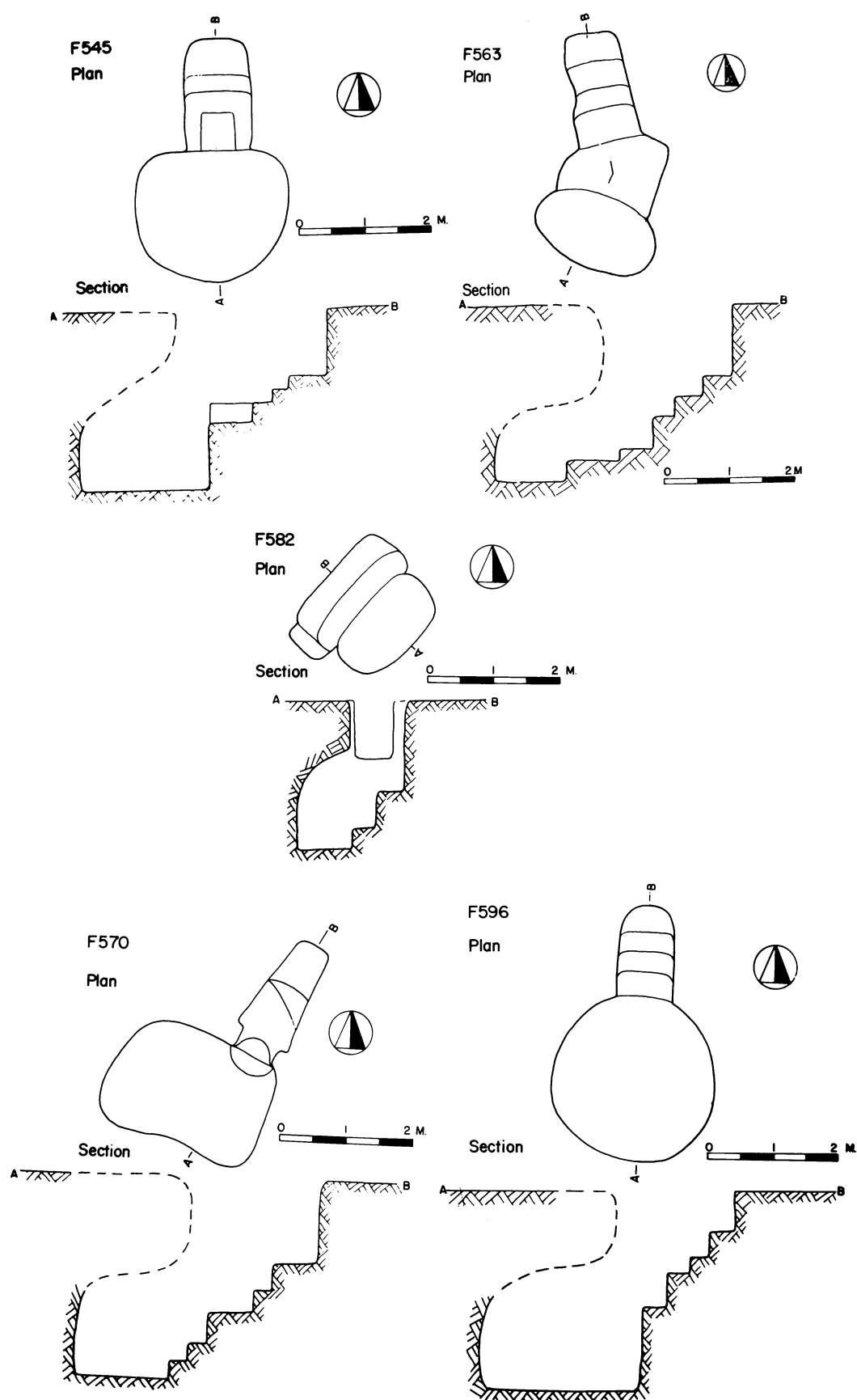


Fig. 111

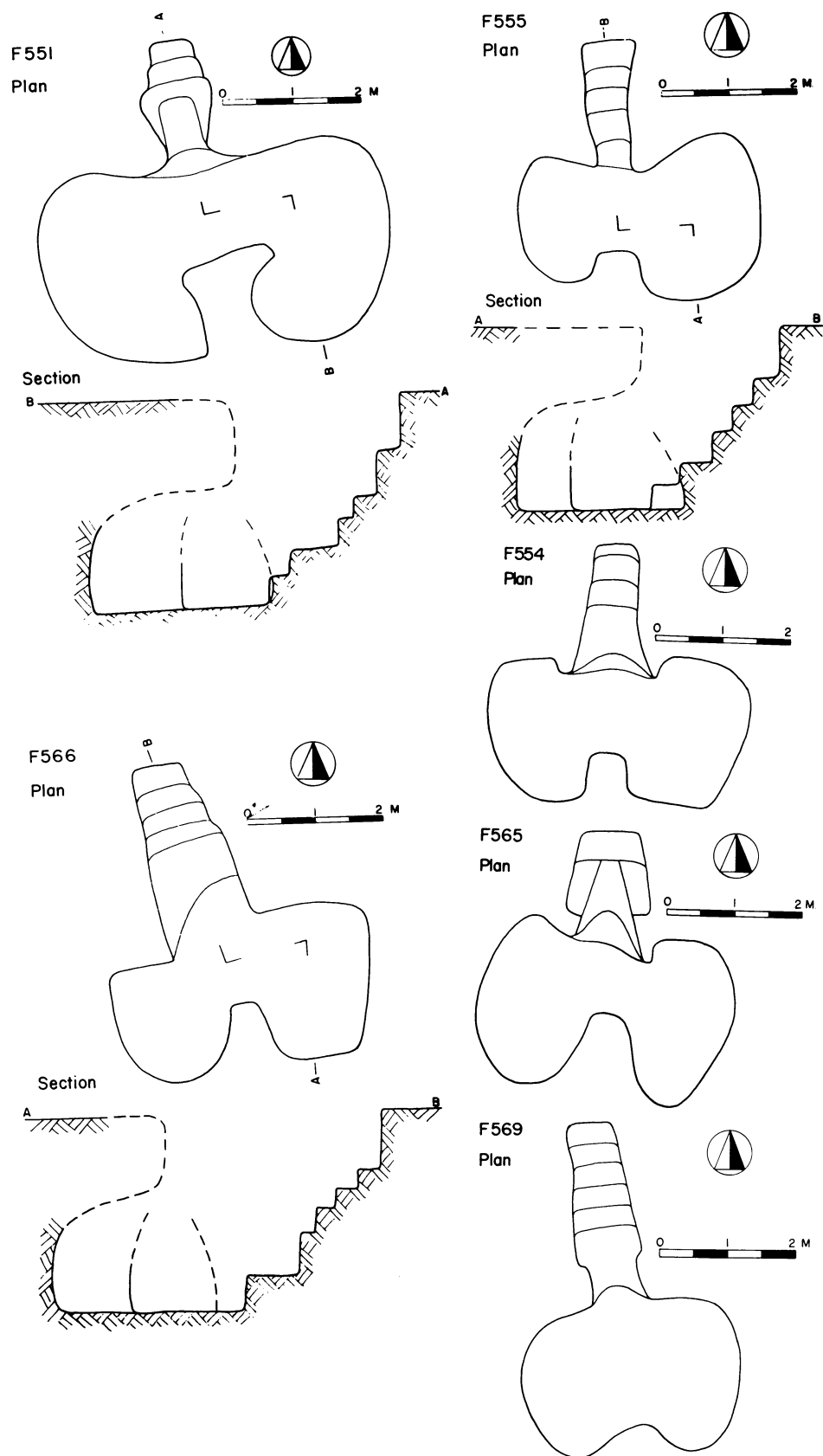


Fig. 112

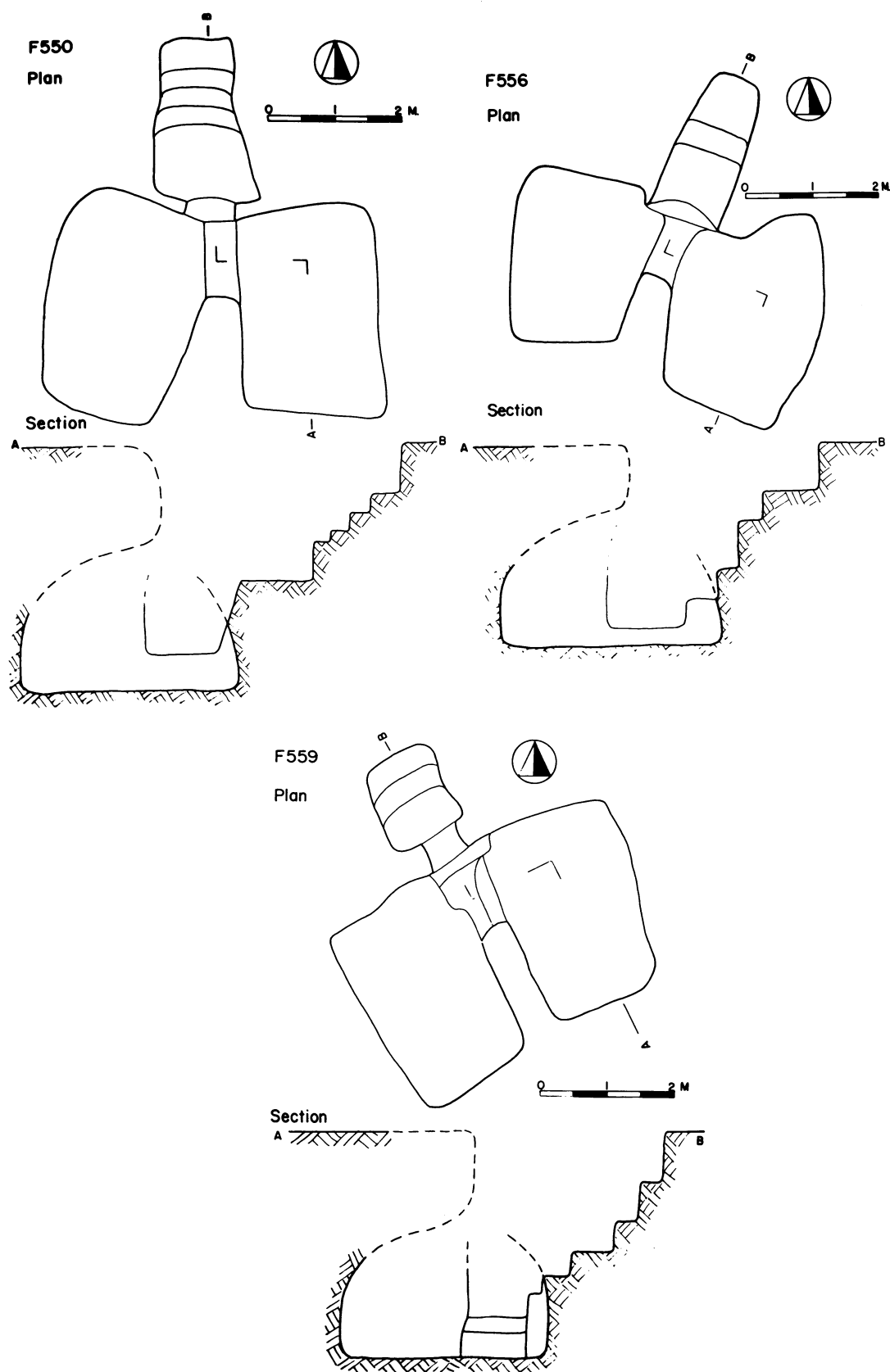


Fig. 113

THE DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE CEMETERY

In the preceeding catalogue, the pottery from the tombs has not been directed into a typological scheme. This is partly because the variety of types is great whilst the sample is small, precluding any typological scheme having numerical viability. However, a more distinctive feature of the Fara cemetery is that these MBII tombs originated in the MBII period; they are not, as at other sites, tombs of an earlier age which had been re-used. The tomb architecture and plans therefore do provide a criterion for dividing the tombs into different groups.

In the MBII cemetery at Fara forty three tombs may be classed according to five distinct tomb styles or types:-

- (i) Grave
- (ii) Shaft and stepped alcove
- (iii) Stepped shaft and chamber
- (iv) Stepped shaft and bilobate chamber
- (v) Stepped shaft and double chamber.

Tomb Type 1: Grave (Fig. 109)

558, 579, 581 and 594. (Unpublished: 548, 549, 572 and 588).

The form is a rectangular vertical pit cut from the surface to a depth of between one and two metres. In only one case in the 500 cemetery were skeletal remains preserved but it is assumed from the size of these graves that they are only intended for individual burials, or at most two persons, rather than large communal interments. (The graves of the 1000 cemetery, where the remains are better recorded, confirm the presence of only one or two burials in each grave.) The associated grave goods would re-enforce the opinion that the graves were intended for single burials since none of the groups was large, ranging from the jug and dipper pair in F548 and F581 to the fuller groups in F558 and F579 which included up to five pots (a bowl, a cylindrical juglet, a jug and dipper juglet together with a pin and scarab.). Four of the five above contained at least one scarab.

The size of each grave was similar, about two metres in length and one metre in width, but the orientations of the axes of these graves varied. Within the cemetery, there was no particular area favoured above another - graves were found in both the northern and the southern part of the cemetery. (See Fig. 2)

Tomb Type 2: Shaft and Stepped Alcove Tomb (Fig. 110)

567, 571, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 584, 586, 587, 593 and 595.
(Unpublished: 547, 580 and 591.)

This is by far the largest group of tombs within the cemetery. Petrie described this type as 'grave with recess', but 'shaft and alcove' or 'chamber' tomb is a more apt description since in thirteen of the fifteen cases above two separate components may be found - a shaft of up to two metres deep and, at the bottom, a step down of about half a metre into the alcove or chamber. (The exceptions are F577, which has no step, and F574 which has no step either but has two opposed alcoves.) In F567 the shaft and the stepped alcove had in addition a second alcove flush with the base of the shaft. In nearly every case, the shaft and the alcove/chamber width are more or less the same.

The tombs contained between two and eight vessels of the available suite (F547 two and F571 eight). Most of the tombs contained five or six vessels. Most contained both a dipper juglet and either a storage jar or jug. In some cases there were two jugs (F584) or two storage jars (F560, F571, F575, F587, F585) which might imply, on the analogy of the single graves with single jugs or jars, that these tombs were intended for double occupancy. Of the fifteen tombs, all but three contained at least one cylindrical juglet.

The distribution of the small objects is singular. Only four of the fifteen contained scarabs (F567, F574, F584 and F593). F547 may have, but it is suspect (see 'Anomalies'). All of these four tombs contained toggle pins as well as scarabs, but nine of the remaining eleven tombs without scarabs were also without toggle pins. (This is one of the reasons for the scarab/pin equation.) F584 unusually contained five scarabs as well as a pin and a dagger and a kohl pot. No other daggers occurred in this group and only one other tomb contained faience (F575).

In the majority of cases the shaft lay to the north of the alcove/chamber. The tombs of this type are widely scattered throughout the cemetery, although the largest concentration of them is grouped in the southernmost part of the area. (See Fig. 2)

Tomb Type 3: Stepped Shaft and Chamber Tomb (Fig. 111)

545, 563, 570, 582, 596.

This is a larger version of the previous type of tomb with a distinctly separate shaft. The shaft itself ran down at an angle of about 45° in a series of between four and six steps forming a staircase which was as a rule much narrower than the chamber into which it led. The first step from the surface was usually the steepest (over a metre in most cases), followed by a series of smaller steps (about twenty five centimetres). The step treads of these lower steps were often very narrow (twenty centimetres) and the steps themselves were usually rectangular in shape, though curvilinear steps do occur (the lowest steps of F570).

The chambers varied in shape from the ellipses of F563 and F582, to the circular chambers of F545 and F596 and the almost bilobate chamber of F570. The depth of the chamber was about three metres below the surface, covered by a roof of about one metre in thickness. In most cases this roof had collapsed.

The grave goods consisted of between seven and nine pots, together with scarabs and toggle pins. All the tombs contained bowls, cylindrical juglets, dipper juglets and two jars. They also all contained at least two scarabs. Two of the tombs contained inlay work (F570 and F582) and all but one (F596) had toggle pins. (F596 contained a bronze dagger.)

In every case, the shaft approached the tomb from a northerly direction. The five tombs in question lay in a line across the western edge of the cemetery (see Fig. 2).

Tomb Type 4: Stepped Shaft and Bilobate Chamber Tomb (Fig. 112)

551, 554, 555, 564, 565, 566, 569. (The plan of F564 is missing but see *Beth Pelet I* Pl. LXIV)

This type is a larger version of Type 3. The shafts of all these seven tombs had from five to seven steep steps leading down in a separate stairway of some two metres or so. Although the sections of four of the seven are missing, it is clear that the top step was the steepest and then small shallow steps led further down. The treads of these steps were never very wide (twenty five centimetres). Whilst most of the steps were rectangular, both F565 and F566 have a curvilinear step at the base. At the bottom of the staircase the steps were usually constricted to provide a doorway into the chamber and in at least one case (F551) this doorway was blocked with stone slabs.

The chambers of these tombs are distinguished as bilobate, or 'kidney-shaped' chambers. They have a central support or buttress which gives the chamber the appearance of having two curvilinear lobes to it, but both on the same level. One presumes that the plan is a successor, at least in size, to the Type 3 stepped shaft and small chambered tomb, and that with the increased floor area the central support was necessary to hold up the roof in this soft sandy soil. These supports ranged from the barely visible example of F569 to one which almost divides the chamber into two - F551.

The tombs contained up to twenty-four pots: bowls, cylindrical juglets, dipper juglets with jars or jugs and lamps. All but one tomb (F566), contained three or more scarabs and there were a number of daggers, faience and gypsum vessels and toggle pins. In all, the goods were varied and prolific.

Where evidence has been preserved and recorded (F551 & F555), the distribution of the objects may be seen to be scattered throughout the chamber. The storage jars had been placed either side of the entrance on the north wall of the chamber and the smaller objects had accompanied the bodies over the main floor area of the chamber. Although there is no conclusive evidence as to the number of persons buried in each tomb, it is assumed that several bodies, possibly five or more, (1021 has twelve) would have been placed in the tomb at one time or another. Since the evidence is insufficient, it is not possible to ascribe suites of objects to particular individuals within any one tomb.

All the tombs of this type were entered via the staircase from the north. The chamber depth was about three metres below the surface. These tombs are clearly distributed in the central and northern sectors of the cemetery. (See Fig. 2)

Tomb Type 5: Stepped Shaft and Double Chamber Tomb (Fig. 113)

550, 556, 559.

These three tombs are designed specifically as stepped shaft and double (separate) chamber tombs; as such they are the largest in the cemetery. Tomb F559 has a surface area in its two chambers of twelve square metres. (This makes them larger than any of the re-used EBMB/MBII tombs from Jericho, where the largest are only some nine square metres.) From the design, it well might be that this type of tomb is a larger version of the bilobate tombs of Type 4, which have a lesser area.

The shaft approach was three metres long, with about four or five steep steps leading to a constricted doorway (sixty centimetres in the case of F559). A sixth step through the threshold of the doorway gave access to a rectangular landing stretched between the doorway and the central dividing wall of the tomb. One more step on either side of this landing led into one or other of the chambers.

Each of the two chambers tended to be rectangular in plan, separated from one another by the dividing wall and the landing.

Owing to the paucity of skeletal remains, it is difficult to be certain of the function of these large tombs as distinct from the smaller ones. Certainly Tomb F550 contained five individuals and there may have been more in other tombs. The plethora of grave goods certainly implies numerous burials, with the storage jars placed against the walls and the smaller objects scattered about among the burials. Up to thirty vessels of the complete range occurred within these tombs. F550 contained five scarabs (and five bodies) but F556 and F559 contained twelve and nine scarabs respectively; each contained at least two pins and a dagger.

Entry to the tombs was from the north. The group is very close together in the north eastern part of the cemetery. (See Fig. 2)

As a unique tomb of this kind, one should note F568 which is a bilobate and double chamber tomb.

Miscellaneous

557, 561, 583, 590.

In the first three cases a group of material was found 'below the surface', implying no recognisable architectural plan. Whether this was a deliberate form of burial, or simply the result of erosion and overwhelming disturbance, is difficult to ascertain. The groups may well form recognisable units of grave goods; for example, all three contain a jug with a dipper juglet, frequently noted as a pair. On the other hand, these groups may be fortuitous finds, or even pots ejected from a re-used tomb. (F561 has the only piriform juglet, in this cemetery.) The depth of these groups varies; F583 was 12" (30 cms.) below the ground, whilst the other two were 24" (60 cms.) below. A point in favour of these deposits being disturbed is that they contain no small objects.

F590 has an unusual plan of three shallow pits with a central depression. It does not look complete, and it bears little resemblance to any of the other plans discussed above.

The tombs of the 1000 cemetery, twenty five tombs of the MBII period, also fit into the scheme of the types of tombs mentioned above. (Petrie, 1930)

Type 1	1001, 1003, 1006, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1015, 1016.
Type 2	1002, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1014, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1024, 1026A & B.
Type 4	1021.
Miscellaneous	1004, 1027 - shallow pits. 1023 a destroyed grave.

DISCUSSION

In many ways the five types represent a progression of size. The simple rectangular grave is enlarged to the shaft grave with stepped alcove or rudimentary chamber; the deeper shaft then follows in Type 3, necessitating a staircase leading down to the enlarged chamber. With an even larger chamber in Type 4, it assumes a bilobate, buttressed appearance, and finally in Type 5 the larger area still requires a shaft and a double chamber.

That these plans were designed in advance of construction and not simply as later enlargements of earlier simple tombs is shown by the deliberate way in which the tomb staircase and the axis of the chamber of the larger tombs is so placed to give the tombs a balanced plan. What the separate designs mean however, is more difficult to assess. The most obvious explanation is that the different designs are simply a function of their size - a larger surface area tomb could not be cut with a single circular chamber as a smaller one might, owing to the danger of roof collapse, hence the development in these larger tombs of the bilobate buttress or the double divided chamber. Likewise, the larger the tomb the deeper it would have been cut to gain the necessary stability of the earth of the roof and the greater chamber height, hence the small chambers are near the surface and can be entered by a one step shaft, whereas the deeper chambered larger tombs would need the stepped approach.

If the tomb shape, both vertically and horizontally, is a function of size, of what then is size the function; whether it is burial custom, the number of required interments, differences in class of burial, the area of the cemetery in which the tomb is cut or possibly even a difference in time?

There can be little doubt that large tombs were used to house more people than small tombs - graves only tend to contain single burials whereas large tombs had five or more bodies placed in them. (Some of the graves in the 1000 cemetery have evidence of two bodies, whereas the bilobate tomb 1021 contains twelve bodies at least. (Petrie, 1930, Pl. XLV). The number of items of grave goods also indicates this size difference; graves contained two or three objects on average, small tombs contained under ten objects, but the large tombs contained up to fifty objects.

The difference between the various types of tomb can be noted to be a function of more or fewer bodies. It cannot, however, be readily explained as a difference in class. There is very little real qualitative difference in the material of a small or a large tomb; the difference seems solely to be quantitative, possibly on a *per capita* basis. Both small and large tombs contained basically the same units of goods - bowls, a jar or jug with a dipper juglet, a scarab and toggle pin etc. - but the large tombs contained more units because they had more burials. (An exception, the lack of scarabs in so many of the Type 2 tombs, may be attributable to sex rather than class differences.) In fact, class is a difficult criterion of variability to apply to such a small sample of each type. It is true that only the larger tombs tended to contain daggers, but in total only a few daggers were found. Necessarily, with such a sparse distribution, small graves would only infrequently contain such 'rare' objects. As for scarabs, with or without toggle pins, the Type 1 graves have as many *per capita* as do the large tombs.

It might be argued that there are different customs of burial evidenced by the varied architectural forms of the tombs, with the suggestion that the large tombs are 'family vaults' representing perhaps a complex and more elaborate form of burial. Certainly the amount of earth that would have had to have been dug out would require considerable organisation and effort. The small graves on the other hand might be seen as the individual and perhaps even the 'poorer' graves of the district, since they require very little work. One might argue; however,

that the single graves showed individual attention whereas the larger tombs were hardly more than charnel houses, unless of course they had begun their use as elaborate tombs for very few people and then later had been re-used and robbed uncaringly, as seems to have happened at cemeteries like Jericho.

The area of the cemetery does seem to have some significance for the different types of the tombs; for example the Type 3 tombs lay along the western edge of the cemetery, whilst the Type 4 tombs were distributed in the central and northern areas. The Type 5 tombs were dug close together in the north eastern area. Having said that, its meaning in real terms is no more readily understood, that is whether certain types of tombs were only cut, or even could only have been cut, in certain areas of the cemetery because that particular form suited the ground in that part, or whether the forms of the tombs are progressive and changed during a period of time as the cemetery gradually changed its ground.

The differences in tomb type may also be explained by chronological dissimilarity when the Fara tombs are compared with other sites, although such comparisons tend only to complicate the problem rather than to simplify it. The Type 1 grave is a common enough form of burial. One might perhaps usefully compare grave F581 with a similar grave at Lachish dated by Tufnell between 1750 and 1700 BC (Tufnell, 1958, 232). (Incidentally they are both child burials.) Type 2, the shaft and chamber tomb, is similar to other examples at Lachish, for example 1502 dated between 1700 and 1650 BC by Tufnell (1958, 254).

It is perhaps the bilobate tombs which have received the most comparative study, occurring as they do not only at Fara but also Tell Ajjul, Jerusalem, Lachish Tomb 153 (Petrie, 1931/4, IV, Pl. 59; Saller, 1964; Tufnell, 1958, 230) and even in Cyprus at such sites as Lapithos - Tombs 316 and 320 (Gjerstad, 1934, Figs. 46 & 50). They have even been compared to the Mycenaean chamber tombs in Greece (Waldbaum, 1966). As far as Lachish is concerned, Tufnell maintains that the earliest examples of bilobate tombs occur at the end of the EBMB period to be seen at Lachish in Tombs 2100 and 2101 (Tufnell, 1958, 227). Similar types of tomb occur also in the Late Bronze Age at Tell Fara in such tombs as F935, 960 etc. (Petrie, 1930, Pl. 59). Stiebing (1970, 141) points out that in Cyprus:

'... the closest parallels to the Palestinian bilobate chamber tombs are dated to the Middle Cypriot II and III periods (roughly contemporaneous with MBII B & C in Palestine)' (his brackets).

It may be seen that bilobate and other tombs occur throughout the MBII period.

RELATIVE AND ABSOLUTE CHRONOLOGY

Having discussed in broad terms the chronology of these tombs, one should now consider what views have been expressed for the absolute dating of the tombs.

(i) Scarabs

In his analysis of the MBII tombs, Petrie expressed no doubt that absolute dating could be achieved by analysing the scarabs and placing them in a typological and hence chronological order by comparison with known Egyptian styles:

'The groups (of scarabs) give sufficient scope for sorting them into a probable sequence, by noting the successive introduction of fresh types and variations of style side by side with what was already established. (Similarly, the pottery in a lesser degree marks the changes by the introduction of fresh varieties during expansion and the falling off of types during decay)' (Petrie, 1928, 2).

(How much of the last part of that statement was an expression of Petrie's general philosophy and how much it was related to the particular problem in hand is difficult to judge.)

Of the forty-three tombs under discussion, he published twenty seven of them in an order assessed according to the scarabs (Petrie, 1928, Pl. XV); the remainder are published numerically (Petrie, 1928, Pl. LXIX). The analysis of the scarabs from the twenty seven tombs is very thorough, each scarab being compared with Egyptian equivalents, particularly the scarabs from Tell el Yahudiyeh. He illustrates the gradual degradation of types, the philosophic centre of his

approach, from their Middle Kingdom echoes in Tomb F570 to the full degraded forms of Tomb F554, the last in his sequence. The range of time covered by these scarabs would be the periods of the XVth and XVIth Dynasties, stretching from the early part of the 17th Century (*circa* 1670 BC) to the end of the Hyksos period.

It is not the intention here to extend the analysis of scarabs beyond a brief discussion, but one should mention one or two scarabs from the tombs which have been used to anchor Petrie's absolute dates, namely F551 Fig. 15.7 and F550 Fig. 10.2. These two scarabs may contain Royal names, though in neither case is the reading clear. F551 (Fig. 15.7) is read 'Son of the Sun, *Ma-neb-re*'. According to Petrie (1928, 2) this is 'a new name of a Hyksos King'. Petrie places the tomb very early in his sequence at the beginning of the XVth Dynasty (second of twenty seven) and it may have been his belief that the name was to be equated with the other named scarab in F550. It might be pointed out however that this scarab in F551 does not come from the chamber, but was found in the staircase on the outside of the door-blocking.

F550 (Fig. 10.2) is read '*Ma-ib-re*'. Of this Petrie states that it is a well known king's name *Maot-ab-re* (Petrie, 1928, 3). On this basis, Petrie places this tomb fourth in the sequence. According to some authorities *Maibre/Maotepre* is the king *Mayebre*, the prenomen for Sheshi,

'... whose seals and seal impressions, of early Hyksos types, are both numerous and widely distributed' (Hayes, 1972, 59).

Hayes equates this king with the 'Salitis' of the Manethonian Canon, that is, the founder of the XVth Dynasty in about 1674 BC. If then *Mayebre/Maibre/Maotepre* is accepted as a prenomen for Sheshi, and if Sheshi is accepted as the alternative for Salitis of the XVth Dynasty, then the equation may also be made between this scarab in Fara Tomb F550 with the 'Son of Re-Sheshi' class scarab in Jericho Tomb H13 which is a Phase V tomb (Kenyon, 1965, Fig 20) which would mean that one of the earliest tombs in the Fara sequence, fourth in the system, would be of the same date as one of the latest at Jericho. If Kenyon's system of typological dating is accepted this would argue for a late date for the Fara cemetery. (For another view of the typology from Jericho, see Price Williams, 1975.) However, the prenomen *Mayebre* for Sheshi is in dispute, and particularly Sheshi as founder of the XVth Dynasty is opposed by Gardiner (1961). Furthermore, since scarabs themselves are such an unreliable dating procedure, it would be unfair to rely too heavily upon this evidence.

Turning to other scarabs from Fara that may have some bearing upon absolute chronology, Rowe, whilst dating many of the Fara scarabs to the XVth and XVIth Dynasties, dates some of them earlier, for example F559 (Fig. 37.3) which he describes as 'XIIIth Dynasty or later' (Rowe, 1936, 11). This scarab could be interpreted to be pre XVth Dynasty, though Petrie puts the tomb in which it was found fifteenth in the succession of the twenty seven tombs and as such, the XVIth Dynasty.

It would seem from this that there is no straightforward dating procedure for these MBII tombs to be found among the scarabs.

(ii) Pottery

The pottery from the tombs at Fara is all MBII in date. Some scholars believe that piriform juglets tend to be an early feature of MBII whereas cylindrical juglets tend to be a late feature; then since only one unstratified piriform juglet was found at Fara (F561) and one dubiously stratified (F579), the remainder of the narrow necked juglets being cylindrical, one might conclude that these tombs at Fara are late in the MBII sequence.

One piece worthy of note is the large globular jug in Tomb F551 (Fig. 25.17) which is a Cypriot, black-on-red, hand made vessel. The occurrence of this form might indicate for part of the deposit of this particular tomb a late point in the MBII period.

POPULATION

One assumes that the 500 cemetery does not represent anywhere near the total population of Fara in the MBII period; the number of interments evidenced can in no way relate to the length of time the period continued at this site. If one assumed that five persons had been buried in every grave, shaft tomb and large tomb, the burials in this cemetery would only total some 200 persons, and in

fact the actual number may be less than half of that. On the other hand there is no reason to suggest that the cemetery stretches over a short period only. The population of Fara is an unknown quantity at this time, nor is it known, more importantly, what percentage of the population was buried in this way, nor if this is the only major cemetery for the site. Such a small number of burials for such a large site suggests much more that over a period of time only a small number of the inhabitants were accorded burial of this kind. The variety of the burials might well suggest that this period of time was a protracted one.

TABLE 1

Quantitative Analysis of Selected Bronze Objects (%)

	Cu	Pb	Sn	Ag	Fe	Sb	Ni	Co	As	Zn	Bi
1.	97.0	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.75	n.d.	0.2	0.04	2.0	n.d.	n.d.
2.	93.0	0.14	tr	0.02	0.67	n.d.	0.06	n.d.	0.4	n.d.	n.d.
3.	93.0	0.32	0.46	0.02	1.20	0.05	0.04	.005	3.3	tr	n.d.
4.	97.5	0.41	tr	0.02	0.17	n.d.	0.03	n.d.	2.3	n.d.	0.05
5.	92.8	0.30	5.7	0.16	0.16	n.d.	0.15	n.d.	0.3	n.d.	n.d.
6.	85.5	0.25	8.8	0.05	0.20	n.d.	0.15	n.d.	3.5	0.03	n.d.
7.	91.0	1.70	4.6	0.03	0.20	n.d.	0.08	n.d.	tr	n.d.	n.d.
8.	96.5	0.02	tr	0.01	0.07	n.d.	0.04	n.d.	1.3	n.d.	n.d.
9.	99.0	0.07	0.02	0.09	0.64	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	tr	n.d.	n.d.
10.	93.0	0.50	6.2	0.06	0.30	n.d.	0.08	n.d.	1.0	n.d.	n.d.
11.	85.0	0.24	4.3	0.01	0.16	n.d.	0.07	.003	0.2	11.2	n.d.
12.	85.5	0.33	7.0	0.03	0.14	n.d.	0.05	.007	0.7	tr	n.d.
13.	93.5	n.d.	0.4	0.01	1.05	n.d.	0.01	n.d.	1.7	tr	n.d.
14.	85.5	0.41	7.6	0.01	0.17	n.d.	0.10	.006	0.3	tr	n.d.
15.	90.5	0.72	8.6	0.02	0.10	n.d.	0.15	.005	0.1	tr	n.d.
16.	92.5	0.02	0.3	0.02	1.50	n.d.	0.07	.005	2.4	0.02	n.d.
17.	95.5	0.19	0.3	0.03	0.85	0.03	0.03	.003	2.1	0.01	n.d.
Semi-quantitative				Cu	Pb	Sn	As				
18.				75	0.05	2.3	0.1				
19.				71	0.08	7.6	0.2				
20.				61	0.4	5.6	0.3				
21.				50	0.9	2.6	0.1				
22.				75	1.1	7.0	0.1				
23.				81	0.3	5.7	0.2				

n.d. = not detected

tr = Present below 0.01%

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